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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 480



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NORTHEAST ASIA

HU YAOBANG DISCLOSES FAMILY PROFILE

OW230937 Tokyo KYODO in English 0912 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 23 Nov (KYODO)--Chinese party chief Hu Yaobang greeted his 68th birthday several days ago and his leisure-time hobby is watching sports.

His wife, Li Zhao, was doing textile work but she retired at the age limit this year.

The couple has three sons and a daughter, all in 30-40 years.

Just before his departure for Tokyo Wednesday morning, Hu disclosed these personal and family profiles in reply to Japanese journalists at the Beijing airport.

Queried about the secret of his good health, Hu said there is no particular secret but the training in his long revolutionary struggle may have something to do with his current health condition.

A proper tension and rhythm in the work time and a relaxed optimism in other hours would be necessary to keep a flourishing life source, he said.

At the airport, Hu was sent off by his daughter, a 31-year-old doctor working at a medical association, and her six-year-old and three-year-old sons.

Of Hu's eight sons and daughter and daughters-in-law and son-in-law, seven are university graduates and now working in such professions as historical study, business, school teaching, medical science and the military.

Hu's eldest son works at a historical museum and the son and his wife have two children. The couples of Hu's other children have a child each.

CSO: 4000/112

EASTERN EUROPE

DASCALESCU ARRIVES IN BEIJING, MEETS ZHAO

AU212050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (AGERPRES)--Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu arrived in Beijing on November 21, to pay an official visit of friendship, invited by Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the People's Republic of China.

The Romanian premier is accompanied by Alexandru Necula, minister of the machine-tool industry; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Mihai Moraru, deputy minister of machine building; Gheorghe Sava, deputy minister of the chemical industry; Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Gheorghe Lazar, deputy minister of timber and building materials; Gheorghe Fulea, deputy minister of mining; Dragut Lucianu, secretary of the Council of Ministers.

After the national anthems were played military guards presented arms. The colours of the two states were on.

Shortly after arrival Constantin Dascalescu met Zhao Ziyang.

During the interview that passed in a warm atmosphere the two premiers pointed out with satisfaction the ascending course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples on multiple planes, that were given dynamism and scope by the Bucharest and Beijing summit interviews in recent years. They expressed the belief that the current talks would make new contributions to consolidating and widening the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the people's China.

CSO: 4000/114

EASTERN EUROPE

ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER ATTENDS BEIJING SOIREE

OW251539 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1757 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and other distinguished Romanian guests attended a soiree sponsored by the Ministry of Culture at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

They were accompanied by Minister of Electronics Industry Jiang Zemin and responsible persons of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Culture.

The distinguished guests watched performances by literary and art workers from the Beijing Dance Institute, the Central Conservatory of Music and the Beijing opera troupe of China. After the final curtain, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the performers.

The distinguished Romanian guests returned to Beijing by special plane this evening after visiting Shanghai and Nanjing.

During their stay in Shanghai this morning, the distinguished guests visited the Shanghai petrochemical general plant. While in Nanjing this afternoon, they visited the Jinling Hotel and the Nanjing Changjiang bridge. They were joined by responsible persons of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing city in posing for group pictures in front of the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum.

CSO: 4005/210

WESTERN EUROPE

BERLINGUER SPEAKS ON WORLD SITUATION, PRC

OW261323 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Rome, 26 Nov (XINHUA)--The principal cause of the deteriorating international situation is the exasperating confrontation, rivalry and contention between the two superpowers in the world, said Enrigo Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, at a party Central Committee meeting today.

On the party's foreign policy, Berlinguer said that the Italian Communist Party has not attributed to a unilateral party the responsibility for the very grave international crisis. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have pushed power politics aimed at obtaining new strategical areas and spheres of influence. The consequence of this policy is obvious to all.

Referring to China, Berlinguer said that attention should be given to the development of the policy of the People's Republic of China in recent years. The Italian Communist Party holds that this development is very positive, because it is based on the fact that China refuses to attach herself to the policy of one or the other superpower and refuses to play or to be played with in the confrontation between the United States and Soviet Union.

From the Far East to Central America, he continued, there is no continent in which there is no perilous military conflicts and tension. The most grave and immediate dangers for world peace come from the dramatic situation existing in Lebanon, Mideast, Central America and the Caribbean. Under this situation, it is still possible to create the conditions for resuming the Geneva talks. For example, the Western countries should clearly show their willingness to postpone the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles and the time for putting them into operation. The Soviet Union should clearly announce that it is going to start the dismantling of its own SS-20 missiles already deployed and to give up its plan to deploy new ones.

The meeting of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party opened yesterday. Alfredo Reichlin, a member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party made a report on the internal economic situation.

CSO: 4000/113

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC INSTITUTIONS STUDY POPULATION SCIENCE

OW261145 Beijing XINHUA in English 0347 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 Nov (XINHUA)--China's study of population science has been sparked by national census in 1982 and the task of limiting China's population to 1.2 billion by the year 2000.

More than 300 scholars in 27 universities and colleges in 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have set up population science research (?institutes).

They are making an all-round systematic analysis and population forecasting. These are based on the census data and the nationwide fertility survey sample involving a million persons in 1982.

In addition to the specialists in population science, economists, medical workers, geographers, and specialists in demography are taking part.

All the institutes have research topics. The population theoretical research institute affiliated to Chinese People's University in Beijing, a key research institute, focuses its study on population theory and statistics. The university also sets up a four-year course in population science with an enrolment of 62 students.

Nanjing University in Jiangsu Province and Wuhan University in Hubei Province are studying population growth in medium-sized cities. Jiangsu Province has ten such cities with population of some 500,000 each.

Results of the research projects will be given to family planning departments, labor service departments, scientific and technical departments or economic departments. The institutes also do some population and demographic forecasting.

Chinese and foreign research institutes have established wide academic exchange in population studies. China is making contacts with the Cairo population center and the Bombay population center. Professors from a number of countries have been invited to give lectures. The United Nations fund for population activities have provided funds for research work by some Chinese institutes.

CSO: 4000/111

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLAYWRIGHT BAI HUA UNDER CRITICISM IN PRC

OW051804 Hong Kong AFP in English 0810 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Report by Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Nov (AFP)--With a campaign against "spiritual pollution" in China now in full swing, a soldier-writer lambasted two years ago for anti-socialism" and "anti-patriotism" has again come under attack for a historical play currently running in a theatre here.

An article in yesterday's PRESS DIGEST attacked Bai Hua's play "The Story of King Goujian," for exposing "points of view diametrically opposed to the spirit of socialism."

Although the PRESS DIGEST did not specify it, Mr Bai's play could perhaps be seen as an allusion to the despotism of Mao Zedong.

Mr Bai, a 53-year-old soldier, was accused (?illicitly) of distorting events which took place 11 centuries ago "with the sole concern of highlighting his own ideological conceptions." In a long editorial yesterday, the PEOPLE'S DAILY attempted to temper the current campaign against spiritual pollution, saying that supporters of liberalism in China should be treated not as "criminals" but as "comrades" influenced by Western thinking who needed reform.

All the same, today, press continued its offensive against "rightist" intellectuals.

The GUANGMING DAILY--often dubbed the intellectual's newspaper--featured comments from a top official at the Institute of Social Sciences condemning Chinese students who praised French writer Jean-Paul Sartre, saying he was superior to Marx.

"The seriousness of the confusion caused by the influence of the West's bourgeois idealism must not be underestimated," Mr Liu Danian wrote.

In recent weeks, novels, poems and traditional operas have been taken to task for succumbing to "spiritual pollution" and for veiled criticism of the post-Mao regime headed by Deng Xiaoping. Today, musicians were called to order.

The GUANGMING DAILY laid down two points at attack--to wipe out the "softening music" of songs from Hong Kong and Taiwan, and also "avant garde music" which "is merely a reflection of bourgeois decadence."

Bai Hua was the principle target of a campaign in 1981 to whip advocates of liberalisation into line.

The writer had to submit himself to criticism for his screenplay of the film "Bitter Love," which related the tragic disappointments experienced by a Chinese painter who returns from abroad to settle in his homeland.

The film's hero compares the persecutions he experienced during the rule of Mao--portrayed as a traditional Chinese emperor--with those he suffered before the communist takeover in 1949.

"The History of King Goujian" is itself crammed with possible allusions to Mao.

Goujian, the king of Yue, wins an emphatic victory over the brutal and oppressive king of Wu. But the popular monarch then falls into a life of luxury and pleasures, sliding towards despotism.

In a move doubtless aimed at reassuring public and foreign opinion, the All-China Journalists Association yesterday held a meeting with several Chinese writers and foreign journalists based here.

The major poet Ai Qing said that he was convinced that the current campaign would not develop into a new Cultural Revolution.

CSO: 4000/111

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RECOVERY OF SOVEREIGNTY OVER HONG KONG VIEWED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 18, 25 Sep 83 pp 7-9

[Article by Tan Ping: "How to View the Hong Kong Problem"]

[Text] Recently, there have been quite a few comments made in Hong Kong newspapers and by the British government and public concerned with the Sino-British negotiations on the Hong Kong problem. Actually, this problem is quite simple. Hong Kong is Chinese territory and the recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong is a matter of course.

Hong Kong includes Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the "New Territories," and is situated to the east of the mouth of the Pearl River and has an area of 1062 square kilometers. It has always been Chinese territory. In the nineteenth century the English Imperialists successively signed three unequal treaties with the Qing government, forcing the cession or leasing of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the "New Territories" through gunboat diplomacy.

In June of 1840, the English Imperialists unleashed the Opium War on China. The corrupt and incompetent Qing royal court humiliatingly sued for peace and on August 29, 1842, signed the first unequal treaty with England, the "Treaty of Nanking." In addition to an indemnity of 21 million dollars paid to Great Britain by the Qing government, the British were also allowed to trade and reside in the five ports of Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Ningbo and Shanghai; and Hong Kong Island was ceded to Great Britain.

In 1856, Great Britain, in league with France, launched the second opium war and forced the Qing government to sign the "Treaty of Peking" on October 24, 1860, ceding the Chinese territory of the Kowloon peninsula south of Boundary Street, that is, Kowloon.

In 1894, the Qing government was defeated in the Sino-Japanese War and the great powers took the opportunity to speed up the partitioning of China. Great Britain again forced the Qing government into signing the "Articles on the Expansion of Hong Kong Borders" on June 9, 1898. These provided for the leasing for 99 years (expiration date June 30, 1997) of the entire Kowloon peninsula south of Shenzhen and north of Border Street, including 200 islands in the vicinity (what came to be called the "New Territories"). It had an area ten times that of the already ceded areas of Hong Kong Island and Kowloon.

Since the founding of the new China, our government's consistent position has been: Hong Kong is a part of Chinese territory. We are not bound by the past restrictions of the unequal treaties signed by the British and China's Qing dynasty governments, and when the terms expire the entire Hong Kong area will be recovered. In the past, Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou, in discussions with British figures and other foreign guests on the Hong Kong problem, and Huang Hua, our standing delegate to the United Nations in his March 1972 address to the chairman of the UN Special Committee for Decolonization, have all repeatedly reiterated this position.

In recent years, especially since 1982, our nation's leaders Deng Xiao-ping and Zhao Zi-yang, have in discussions and meetings with British figures in and out of public office and figures from all circles in Hong Kong, as well as the British Prime Minister, Madame Thatcher, reiterated our consistent position on Hong Kong and even further clarified our government's guiding principles on the Hong Kong problem. These are: 1) In 1997, we will definitely recover sovereignty over Hong Kong. 2) After recovering Hong Kong, we will fully take into consideration its special conditions and adopt special policies in order to continue to ensure its stability and prosperity. These policies include establishing Hong Kong as a special administrative district, with the government to be organized and run by the people of Hong Kong; the present socio-economic system will not change, nor will the present way of life. These policies shall remain constant in the long term.

At present, there are quite a few opinions being voiced by British, Hong Kong and international sources centering on the Sino-British negotiations regarding the Hong Kong problem. Some comments are fair and reasonable; some are very wrong. For example, renewal of the treaty, trusteeship, joint administration, administration by turn and "Chinese sovereignty, British administration," etc., are all in essence merely attempts to extend the period of British rule over Hong Kong, all infringe on our nation's sovereignty and are all absolutely unacceptable.

What is sovereignty? Simply stated, it is a nation's inherent supreme power of control over its domestic and international affairs and is not limited by nor can it be interfered with by other nations. From the position of international law, sovereignty is the freedom of a nation from control by external forces. It is complete, indivisible and independently exercised, and it is the highest power and dignity. At present, there are those who advocate "exchanging the power of governing for the right of sovereignty"; that is clearly in violation of the fundamental principles of international law. The right of sovereignty and the power of governing are indivisible. The power of governing is the essence of the right of sovereignty. If the power of governing is not recovered, the right of sovereignty can be only a hollow expression. Advocating the separation of the right of sovereignty and the power of governing is something the Chinese people absolutely cannot tolerate or agree to.

Some people say that although Hong Kong is small, its economic position is very important; it is one of the trade, finance, transportation, tourism and communications centers of Asia and the Pacific area; that if China were to regain Hong Kong, they fear it would prove impossible to manage such a special

place and difficult to maintain its economic prosperity. This sort of argument worries some well-intentioned people, but this worrying is unnecessary. Others, however, have ulterior motives and use this argument to intentionally scare people. This is pure deceit.

After the recovery of Hong Kong, Chinese and foreigners will, on the basis of our government's special policies, be able to continue running their factories, do business and maintain their overseas connections. Measures will also be adopted to encourage and attract foreigners to Hong Kong for investment and tourism. In the long term, we will supply staple and nonstaple foods, daily necessities, drinking water, industrial raw materials and fuel at preferential prices to Hong Kong, enabling Hong Kong to maintain its political and economic stability. After the recovery of sovereignty, this aspect of our work will be further reinforced. At present, the population of Hong Kong is 5.2 million, of which 98 percent are our compatriots. Hong Kong's prosperity is inseparable from the industrious laborers and hard-working management of the great masses of our compatriots. We fully believe that after the recovery of Hong Kong, our Hong Kong compatriots will be able to do an even better job of running Hong Kong.

12543

CSO: 4005/62

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPPCC, EDUCATOR'S UNION SUGGEST AGRICULTURE COURSES

OW200932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--"China's agricultural educational system should be composed of preschool education, universal primary education, vocational and sparetime study and training courses for cadres in the rural areas."

Dong Chuncai, a leading member of the China Association for Promoting Democracy and former vice-minister of education, said this to XINHUA here today.

This is one of nine suggestions raised to the communist party by the association and the education group of the Chinese people's political consultative conference national committee and the country's educational workers' trade union.

The suggestions, which were accepted by the Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council, were made after two investigation tours of Sihecheng commune in Zhangwu County, Liaoning Province and Datuan commune in Nanhui County, Shanghai, at the end of last year and early this year.

The investigation, Dong said, showed a trend toward modernization of agriculture. The masses of peasants wanted to master some science and culture, he said. "But the national teaching material is not related to farm reality. Students are not taught what they should learn. In addition, only one-third of the primary and middle school teachers are really qualified. Both the students and parents are not satisfied," he said.

The elderly educator said with 80 percent of China's 1,000 million people in rural areas, "all the provinces, cities and autonomous regions must add higher, senior and middle or sparetime agricultural schools as well as schools for grassroots cadres if we hope to quadruple gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century."

It was recommended that the experience of Sihecheng Middle School in combining the ordinary middle school education with the education in agricultural technology be popularized.

"They have increased the number of school years from 3 to 4 so as to teach the students more agricultural skills," Dong said. Refresher courses for teachers and special classes in teacher's schools to ensure that graduates are assigned work in the rural areas was another recommendation.

Composed of many noted educators and middle and primary school teachers, the association has also put forward many suggestions in recent years for transforming China's middle school education in addition to running sparetime schools with their own fund. Their action was commended by the Communist Party Central Committee.

CSO: 4000/111

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'SOCIALIST ETHICS' CAMPAIGN YIELDS RESULTS

OW191444 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--A nationwide campaign in China to build "socialist ethics" villages and neighborhoods has helped improve social relations, enrich cultural activities and reduce crime rates, according to Round-up News reports.

The campaign, developed on the basis of the activities of the "socialist ethics month" which falls each March, has also brought about closer relations between soldiers and civilians.

More than 50,000 "socialist ethics units" have been set up across the country, thanks to joint efforts by soldiers and civilians, reported a recent national conference in Suzhou.

In Hebei Province more than half of the production brigades have become "socialist ethics villages." They make efforts to create a cleaner environment, better social order, and improved livelihood and education.

In Baoding Prefecture, Hebei Province, crime rates in "socialist ethics villages" is anywhere from 50 to 90 percent lower than other villages. The prefecture was notorious for social disorder during the decade of the "Cultural Revolution."

Because of the ethics campaign, not a single crime was committed in a 15,000-people rural area in the prefecture during the recent crackdown of criminal offences.

Many villages in the province's Shijiazhuang Prefecture have become cleaner with 150,000 latrines rebuilt. Half of the villages have built systems to supply clean running water instead of well water.

The contracts signed between "socialist ethics villages" and the authorities call for rural ideological education, enriched recreation, scientific farming and mutual help among the villagers.

Culture centers have been set up in most of the rural areas in Hebei Province with more than 1,000 peasant night schools opened.

The ethics village campaign is one of the factors that helped Hebei Province increase this year's wheat yield by 2.15 million tons and cotton yield by 200,000 tons over 1982.

More than 250 "socialist ethics neighborhoods" in Tianjin Municipality have reported family harmony and mutual help among neighbors, better social order, more service and welfare facilities and improved relations between the residents and officials, soldiers and policemen.

The ethics campaign in Sichuan Province has resulted in about 200,000 serve-the-people teams. Some three million young people offer regular help to childless old people, families of revolutionary martyrs of army men and residents who have difficulties in their daily life.

The Sichuan-Tibet highway has also been turned into a "socialist ethics transportation line." Traffic disputes and accidents have been reduced greatly.

In Beijing's "socialist ethics neighborhoods," 90 percent of the weddings in the past year have been held in a simple way without extravagant banquets.

CSO: 4000/111

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL LEADERS' 'CLOSE TIES' WITH MASSES

HK210642 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0351 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Issue No 11 of LIAOWANG, to be published tomorrow, carries an article entitled "Be Closely Linked With the People," telling readers several short stories on some CPC leaders' close ties with the masses.

Deng Xiaoping Met Chen Shubo

When there is an opportunity, Deng Xiaoping has always tried to get in touch with the masses. He has always cordially received Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. Professor Chen Shubo is a son of the warlord Chen Jitang. In the old days, Chen Jitang was an enemy of the Communist Party in Guangdong. After the smashing of the "gang of four," Chen Shubo intended to make a trip in China. Some people urged him to take care in doing so. Therefore, he wrote a letter to Deng Xiaoping, telling him his family history, his desires, and his misgivings. Not long afterward, the authorities concerned told him not to be worry about anything. Chen Shubo was received by Deng Xiaoping after he returned to China. They talked for 1 hour. When they talked about history, Deng Xiaoping objectively appraised Chen Jitang. At their parting, Chen Shubo asked Deng for an inscription as a memento. Four days later, he received Deng Xiaoping's inscription of Lu Xun's verse: "We are still brothers despite previous hatred and enmity; a hearty smile at meeting dissolves all feelings of resentment." Chen Shubo was deeply moved by this.

Ye Jianying Inscribed a Poem for Painters

Although Ye Jianying is already over 70 years old and has difficulty walking, but he has never given up any opportunity of getting in touch with the masses. Two years ago, he managed to find time to visit Hebei, Guangdong, and other places.

One summer, about 10 painters, who were living in the Zaojian Hall of the Summer Palace in Beijing, knew that Marshal Ye was fishing on the Kunming Lake. They intended to send him their respects, but feared that they would disturb him. Therefore, they gathered at the terrace to look at him from a distance. Discovering this, Marshal Ye took the initiative to wave to them. Afterward, he specially spent an afternoon meeting with them. Knowing that the elderly

painter Zhu Qizhan was about 90 years old, Marshal Ye said joyously: "I am glad that you are more healthy than me!" Zhu Qizhan was also very happy and immediately took his paint brush and painted a picture entitled "An Immortal Pine Tree." He drew a tall and straight pine tree and inscribed Huang Tingjian's verse on the painting: "A green pine tree is standing erect on the ravine, the sound of the wind can be heard from 10 li away." Well-known painter Wu Zuoren also made an impromptu painting. Sitting beside them, Marshal Ye looked at their paintings with great interest. After seeing the paintings, all the painters invited him to say a few words. Marshal Ye said with joy: "I'll write a poem for you!" After that, he composed the following poem for the artists: "Painters are happily getting together in a fishing village; they are keen on drawing their paintings amid a radiant and enchanting scene. The rise and fall of the Qing Dynasty was a matter of the past, the painters crochet with ingenuity pine trees growing on 10,000 mountains."

He Yaobang Held a 'Meeting of Immortals'

He Yaobang carried out an inspection tour in Sichuan in autumn last year. He traveled in a station wagon with other people. When he was inspecting an iron and steel base in Panzhihua, it was very hot and the sun was scorching. Some people gave him a cap. He said humorously: "I don't want people to give me any cap. Didn't we have enough caps in the past?" Hearing this, people around him laughed heartily. When he went boating along the Yalongjing to inspect the forest of tung trees and the Ertan hydropower station site, he sits on a stone at the side of the river. He told cadres and technical workers in charge of the preparatory work for the hydropower station: "Let us hold a 'meeting of the immortals' here to discuss the plan for the building of the power station." People spread out the blueprints in front of him and sat around him. A heated discussion thus began.

Last year, he also visited grasslands of the Bayin Tala commune in the Bairin right banner of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. In the [words indistinct] sat on the felt carpet with local people sitting around him. He sipped tea with milk, asking about the food, clothing, shelter, and transportation of the herdsmen on the grasslands. Laughter and cheerful remarks could be heard from the yurt.

Wan Li Paid a Comfort Visit to People in Afflicted Areas From Afar

On the evening of 31 July, Ankang County in the southern part of Shaanxi Province suffered a destructive flood, something which had not occurred in over 100 years. A few days later, Wan Li and Li Peng led responsible persons of the departments concerned to pay a comfort visit to the afflicted areas. After alighting from the train, they trod on the road, full of silt and rubble, to the place which was most severely afflicted. On that day, it was extremely hot with the scorching sun directly overhead. The stifling air was still filled with a dreadful smell. Without wearing even a gauze mask, Wan Li paused from time to time to talk with the masses in the afflicted areas, asking them about their difficulties and encouraging them to resume production and rebuild with help from the state. In a hospital of the Ankang railway subbureau, he went from one ward to another to express sympathy and solicitude for those who were wounded and sick.

Wan Li is 67 years old this year. To inspect the conditions of the disaster in a county town, he climbed a steep and narrow iron ladder in order to reach the roof of a four-story dormitory for the staff of a local film company. After that, he again climbed up a slippery and steep city wall of a height of more than 10 meters. Coming down from the city wall, he walked along a dyke full of holes because of the flood in order to observe the water level of the Hanjiang. His entourage told him that the dyke was dangerous and asked him not to stand on it. However, Wan Li said: It won't do without seeing it with my own eyes! When he completed his comfort visit, his underclothes were soaked with sweat.

CSO: 4005/196

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CRIMINALS MUST BE SEVERELY PUNISHED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 17, 10 Sep 83 pp 6-7

[Article by BAN YUE TAN Commentator: "Severe Punishment of Criminals"]

[Text] Recently, the punishment of severe criminal offenders by local authorities, according to law and on the basis of the severity of the crime, has caused the healthy tendency of arousing the feelings of the masses. People say: Take ruthless measures against those who harm the masses so that the common people can live and work in peace and contentment, and the Four Modernizations can progress smoothly.

In recent years, our nation's political and legal organizations have done a great deal of work in striving for a fundamental change for the better in social public security, and they have attained definite results. At present, however, social public security has still not attained that best state of affairs which had existed since the founding of the nation. A prominent manifestation of this situation is the continuing occurrence in some places of homicide, rape, robbery, larceny and other severe criminal offenses, which jeopardize the safety of the lives and property of the people and damage the interests of the nation. The broad masses of the people are extremely dissatisfied with this state of affairs. The punishment of severe criminal offenders according to the law is imperative for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and protecting the stable and unified political situation. To do this is to be in accordance with the aspiration and will of the people.

All severe criminal offenses are just the same as severe economic criminal offenses; they are the manifestation of socialist class struggle. These severe criminal offenders are the enemies of the people and have taken the road of jeopardizing public security and sabotaging socialist construction. Among these criminals are many recently-produced anti-socialist, hostile elements. We must use the weapons of dictatorship to punish them: arrest those who should be arrested, convict those who should be convicted, reeducate through labor those who should be reeducated through labor and cancel the city residence registrations of those whose registrations should be cancelled. As for those perpetrators of particularly egregious crimes, they should resolutely be given the severest punishment under the law.

But isn't severely punishing criminal offenders "inhumane"? In speaking of humaneness, we must first distinguish clearly between truth and falsehood, and the enemy and ourselves, and keep to the stand of the people. How cruel to the people are those criminal elements! How severe is the damage done to society by the accumulated crimes of those habitual offenders who refuse to mend their ways! Mercy for them is cruelty to the people. Punishing the most egregious of the criminal elements according to law is the best guarantee of the interests of the people. This is revolutionary humanitarianism.

Is there any contradiction between severely cracking down on criminal activity and the overall guiding principles of governing which we have adopted? No, there is no contradiction; the two are identical. The overall guiding principle of ensuring social public security includes the methods of ideological education and administrative methods. Also included are the methods of dictatorship, and the methods of dictatorship are the principal methods. We will still adhere to the guiding principles of education, moral suasion and redemption of the many youths who have lost their way. We must, however, resolutely crack down on severe criminal activity. Only if we make the criminal realize the severity of our nation's laws, and that they cannot escape responsibility for their offenses, will we force them to give up their delusions, hang their heads and admit their guilt and truly accept educational reform. Only in this way will others who have lost their way have a warning and know that the road of crime leads nowhere, and only then will they wake up to the fact that they must realize their errors and mend their ways.

The punishment of severe criminal activity in accordance with the law: That is the duty of the political and legal organizations, and it is also the strong desire of the great masses of the people. We must actively coordinate the political, legal and public security departments and resolutely expose and crack down on criminal activities in order to strive for a fundamental change for the better in social public security.

12543

CSO: 4005/62

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON WINNING PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE

HK280359 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Win the People's Confidence"]

[Text] The 5 November issue of HEILONGJIANG RIBAO carried on its front page the cable that silkworm-breeding households, including Huo Zhanglin and so forth, sent to Governor Chen Lei on the state's failure to make purchases in spite of a bumper harvest of silkworm cocoons. It also carried the instructions that Chen Lei sent to Vice Governor He Shoulun in connection with this cable, and remarks by the editor. This is a highly noteworthy report.

In his remarks, the editor said: Comrade He Shoulun has summoned the responsible people of relevant departments directly under the province for a study of this matter. It has been decided to buy all the silkworm cocoons on hand, so that the peasants can avoid suffering losses and the cocoons can be taken care of properly. He Shoulun also said to the reporter of HEILONGJIANG RIBAO: "In spring, there was a call for efforts to breed silkworms. Now it is autumn. A silkworm-breeding household can make more than 1,000 yuan by selling cocoons. If we do not purchase them, people breeding silkworms will not get a cent. If this should happen to ourselves, we also could hardly take it. We must view things from the standpoint of the masses. This is the greatest standpoint for our communist party and people's government. We cannot but intervene."

This matter has been handled well. Huo Zhanglin's cable, Chen Lei's instructions, He Shoulun's decisions, and the report by HEILONGJIANG RIBAO--everything is well done. The case has given expression to the good traditions and good style of the people's government in serving the people, thinking of what the people want, and hurrying to do what is urgent to the people.

"Due rewards and punishment will be meted out without fail." This is an important principle cherished by competent statesmen and military strategists in running the state and the army. Our party and government, dedicated to serving the people's interests, must especially practice what they preach. Only thus can they win the people's confidence and their love and support. This is the very factor responsible for the strength of our party and government.

The masses of peasants have shown wholehearted support for the party's rural policy followed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

But many peasants still have fears about change. To rid the peasants of such a mentality, it is necessary to conduct ideological and political education. It is especially important to take actions that win the trust of the peasants. The tussah silk products of Heilongjiang Province do not sell well. Because of the silkworm cocoons bought, the relevant department is likely to suffer a loss. But since we called on the peasants in spring to breed more silkworms, we should still make purchases, even with a loss involved. Otherwise, with the economic losses shifted upon them, the peasants' confidence in the policy of the party and the state will be impaired, causing the party and the state great damage politically.

It is not long since we carried out the policy of opening the door to the world and enlivening the economy at home. It is inevitable for us still to encounter many problems. Especially given the everchanging foreign market, certain deviations in awareness and mistakes in the exercise of command are inevitable. We should strengthen investigations and studies, learn how to do business, and seize the initiative in the matter of business management as quickly as possible. We must pay particular attention to studying the relationship between the enlivening of the economy at home and the opening of the door to the world. We must not only see the changes in the economic climate at home but also fully understand the conditions and effects of the international market. Even where there is no brisk demand abroad, there are still ways of finding a market at home and placing ourselves in an impregnable position. Where there is no domestic demand, we must promptly persuade the peasants to make a switchover in production. This applies to the production of tussah silk and is also true of the production of other agricultural and subsidiary products.

CSO: 4005/203

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPPCC NATIONAL POLICY IMPLEMENTATION OFFICE SET UP

OW190424 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1424 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--the chairmanship conference of the CPPCC national committee this morning adopted a decision to set up an office for implementation of policies under the CPPCC national committee, which is charged with further implementing policy toward CPPCC committee members at all levels.

In accordance with a decision of the Second Standing Committee of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee held in mid-September, the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and the central committees of the various democratic parties were to send eight inspection groups to various localities and thanks to the efforts of local united front departments and CPPCC committees, policies have been implemented among the overwhelming majority of CPPCC committee members and their proper role has been recognized and brought into play. However, in some localities and units where pernicious "leftist" influence in the ideology of the leadership has not been thoroughly eliminated, policies have not been implemented or not thoroughly implemented among a number of CPPCC committee members and their proper role has not been recognized or brought into play. The conference called on CPPCC committees at all levels to, with the support of the party committees at all levels, continue to implement policy toward CPPCC committee members well. The inspection groups should select several units which have done good jobs in implementing policy as well as units which have done poorly and publicize them as typical examples to expedite the implementation of policy.

The conference decided that next spring inspection groups will be dispatched to various localities to inspect the implementation of policy toward members of CPPCC committees at all levels.

CSO: 4005/203

BRIEFS

DIALECTICAL OUTLOOK SYMPOSIUM--Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--A national symposium on dialectical outlook of nature, sponsored by the China Society of Dialectics of Nature, was held in Beijing from 7-14 October. More than 150 scientists and researchers from 23 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions attended the meeting. They held discussions on four topics: the dialectical-materialist outlook of nature; the category, system, and laws of the dialectical-materialist outlook of nature; the relationship between man and nature; and the achievements of modern science in the 20th century in relation to the development of the dialectical outlook of nature. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1405 GMT 14 Oct 83 OW]

MAO ZEDONG MEMORIAL HALL REOPENED--The Mao Zedong Memorial Hall in Shaoshan, Hunan Province, was reopened yesterday after replenishment to receive visitors with a completely new look. Thanks to the concern of the CPC Central Committee and Hunan Provincial Committee, the Shaoshan Administrative Bureau began to replenish the four exhibition rooms of the memorial hall, Comrade Mao Zedong's former residence, early this year by adding 146 cultural relics, including 52 pieces of Comrade Mao Zedong's works, correspondence, inscriptions and manuscripts and 15 historical documents. [Text] [OW201144 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 18 Nov 83] The fully renovated Mao Zedong Memorial hall in Shaoshan, Hunan, the late Chairman Mao's native place, was opened to the public on 17 November. The site of the memorial hall was formerly that of the exhibition hall of Comrade Mao Zedong's former residence. Its name was changed to the present one with the approval of the CPC Central Committee in December 1982. The name of Comrade Mao Zedong's former residence was also changed to that of Comrade Mao Zedong's Original Residence. On 2 April this year Deng Xiaoping inscribed the horizontal signboard for Comrade Mao Zedong's Original Residence and the signboard for the memorial hall. Statistics show that from 1979 until today nearly 4 million people visited Comrade Mao Zedong's Original Residence and the Memorial Hall. In addition, to commemorate Mao Zedong's 90th birth anniversary on 26 December, central and local publishing houses will compile and publish some 50 titles of Mao Zedong works and of monographs, memoirs and collections of articles on the study of Mao Zedong Thought and on his outstanding achievements, including letters in Mao Zedong's handwriting and a collection of Comrade Mao Zedong's letters. [Text] [OW220535 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia and South Pacific 0900 GMT 21 Nov 83]

HONGHU REVOLUTIONARY HISTORICAL MUSEUM--Construction of the Honghu Revolutionary Historical Museum started in Xindi Town, Honghu County, on 19 November. Comrade Li Xiannian wrote a calligraphic work bearing the name of this revolutionary historical museum for making the signboard. The center of the Hunan and western Hubei revolutionary base area, Honghu is a place where He Long and other revolutionaries of the older generation once fought battles. After its completion, the museum will display relics related to the history of their revolutionary struggles, thus providing dynamic teaching materials for educating the masses in the party's history and in patriotism. [Text] [OW211409 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 20 Nov 83]

MAO ZEDONG BIRTHDAY FILM--Beijing, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--"Crossing the Chishui River Four Times," a full-length wide-screen color feature film on Comrade Mao Zedong's important revolutionary deeds, will be shown throughout the country on his 90th birthday anniversary. Produced by the 1 August Film Studio and made up of two parts, the film tells about an important campaign during the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army's 25,000-li Long March, Chishui River campaign in northern Guizhou Province. It is a shining example of battles personally directed by Comrade Mao Zedong shortly after his leadership over the whole party was firmly established at the 1935 Zunyi Meeting. During this campaign, Comrade Mao Zedong led 30,000 Red Armymen who had been heavily surrounded by hundreds of thousands of enemy troops and, employing a mobile and flexible strategy and tactics, crossed the Chishui River four times, occupied Zunyi twice and put Guiyang under siege, thus magically holding the enemy at bay and triumphantly leading his troops northward. Using truthful battlefield settings and rich artistic skills, the film vividly reenacts the Red Armymen's magnificent fighting spirit at the time and presents the glorious images of Mao Zedong, Zhu De, Zhou Enlai, Liu Bocheng and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. [Text] [OW200215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0029 GMT 19 Nov 83]

WORKERS' COLLEGES--Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA)--China now has 784 workers colleges and sparetime workers colleges with a total enrollment of about 130,000 students. These colleges teach more than 280 different courses and employ some 19,000 full-time faculty members. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0835 GMT 14 Nov 83 OW]

CSO: 4005/196

EAST REGION

DECISIONS ON SHANDONG NEW CITY PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES

SK191041 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] On 18 November, the fourth meeting of the Sixth Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee approved the decisions on the people's congresses of newly established cities directly under the leadership of the province. The meeting listened to the report of the provincial people's government on restructuring the government organizations at the prefecture and city levels.

With the approval of the State Council, our province newly established four prefecture-level cities directly under the leadership of the province, including Yantai, Weifang, Jining and (Dongying) [as heard]; and six county-level cities, directly under the leadership of the province, merging by seven cities; including Linyi, Heze, Liaocheng, Linqing, Laiwu and Xintai.

The decisions on the questions of newly organized city people's congresses are as follows:

1. The newly organized Yantai, Weifang, Jining and (Dongying) City People's Congresses should be established by the end of February 1984. The tenure of office should be calculated from 1983.
2. In order to suit the new situation after the changes in administrative divisions, the number of deputies to the people's congresses of the prefecture-level cities under the direct leadership of the province ranges from 500 to 750, after adjustment. In accordance with the regulations of the electoral law, deputies to the city people's congresses should be elected by the people's congresses of the counties and prefectures under the jurisdiction of cities.
3. In accordance with concerned regulations of the electoral law, the number of the deputies to the people's congresses of the cities under the direct leadership of the province may be calculated in terms of the number of persons that each rural deputy represents, quadrupling the number of persons that each urban and township deputy represents. We should take all things into consideration and properly distribute the deputies.
4. After adjusting the administrative divisions, deputies to the original Yantai, Weifang and Jining county-level city people's congresses and deputies to the county people's congress, that has been changed into a prefecture-level city, are qualified as deputies to the newly established prefecture-level city people's congresses, except that those who have been transferred to other places and the

newly established cities do not belong to the original administrative divisions. Their tenure of office will expire at the convening of the first session of the next provincial people's congress, in 1984. With regard to the newly added prefecture, the prefectural people's congress may be composed of the deputies to the original county and city people's congresses. If the number of deputies total [word indistinct] than one-third quorum, we may directly hold a by-election for the deputies with the original electoral namelists at the original electoral districts so as to appropriately add the number of deputies.

5. Newly established prefectures under the jurisdiction of cities and county-level cities under the jurisdiction of the province, whose administrative divisions are not changed or only slightly adjusted, should hold a Standing Committee session of the people's congress or a people's congress meeting to announce the changed names and change [words indistinct]. The tenure of office will end at the end of this people's congress.

6. After adjusting the administrative divisions, the [word indistinct] term of the newly established Yantai, Weifang and Jining city people's congresses remains the same as that of the original county-level city people's congresses. They will elect the next people's congresses ahead of schedule by the end of February, 1984, and hold their first sessions. By then, (Dongying) City will hold the first session of the first city people's congress. The ordinal term of the people's congresses of the prefectures under the jurisdiction of cities and the ordinal term of the six newly established county-level city people's congresses are the same as that of the original city and county people's congresses. The tenure of office will expire at the convening of the first session of the next people's congresses in 1984.

7. Except for those who have been transferred to other posts and moved to other provinces, all deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress from the counties and areas administered by the newly established four prefecture-level cities under the direct leadership of the province and newly changed Zibo and Qingdao cities are appropriately qualified as deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress. The term of office will expire at the end of this people's congress.

8. In accordance with the regulations of the electoral law, the newly established four prefecture-level cities should set up city election committees in charge of the election work of the city people's congresses.

9. Hold people's congress sessions and elect deputies to the people's congresses to conscientiously implement the institution of the PRC, the electoral law of the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at all levels, and the organizational law of the local people's congresses at all levels and the local people's governments at all levels. People's congresses should strictly handle their affairs in line with the law.

CSO: 4005/198

EAST REGION

ANHUI CPPCC HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

18 November Meeting

OW200217 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The third Standing Committee meeting of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Hefei today. The main items on the agenda were: 1) to transmit and study the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the work meeting of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee; 2) to hear briefings and check up on the progress made in implementing relevant policies by CPPCC members; 3) to transmit the guidelines of the 4th CPPCC National Committee's work meeting on history; and 4) to discuss and approve the establishment of various offices of the provincial CPPCC committee and personnel appointments and removals.

Zhang Kaifan, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting this morning. Hong Pei, vice chairman, transmitted the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the work meeting of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee.

The meeting broke into group discussions and study in the afternoon. Participating members took the floor one after another. They pointed out: The CPC Central Committee's decision and party rectification and its strategic decision on eliminating spiritual pollution are extremely correct and timely; they are receiving strong support from the entire CPC and the whole nation.

Participating members who were also members of various democratic parties or prominent figures without party affiliation stated: We shall treat the communists with all sincerity and share weal and woe with them. We shall earnestly help the CPC in party rectification, uphold the four fundamental principles and struggle against all kinds of spiritual pollution in order to contribute to their elimination.

Sun Zongrong, Li Qingquan, Wang Zenong, Sun Youqiao, Zheng Jiaqi, Chen Tianren and Ma Leting, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, attended the meeting and took part in the group discussions and study. Responsible persons of the CPPCC committees of Hefei, Wuhu, Maanshan, Tonglin, Anqing, Bengbu, Huainan and Huaibei cities attended the meeting as observers.

Committee Meeting Ends

OW261442 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The 3-day third meeting of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee closed on 20 November afternoon.

The Standing Committee members present at the meeting unanimously supported the CPC Central Committee decision on party rectification and its policy of eliminating spiritual pollution.

The meeting decided that four committees would be set up under the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, namely: a study committee, a work group committee, a cultural and historical data research committee and a proposals handling committee. It also decided to set up 11 work groups as working agencies of the Standing Committee. They are the work group for economic construction, the work group for reunification of motherland, the work group for education, the work group for science and technology, the work group for culture, the work group for health and medicine, the work group for women, the work group for nationalities and religion, the work group for women, the work group for agriculture, the work group for law and the work group for sports. The meeting appointed responsible persons and members of these work groups. It also appointed the deputy secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee and the director and deputy directors of the general office of the provincial CPPCC committee. It decided to make (Chen Diwu), (Lu Qidi), (Hu Ensen), (Yang Dake) and (Ji Gongde) additional members of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Zhang Kaifan, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a closing speech. He said that the CPC Central Committee decision on party rectification and its policy of eliminating spiritual pollution were very timely and important. He urged the Standing Committee members and the members of the provincial CPPCC committee to make positive contributions in the course of rectifying the party organization, eliminating spiritual pollution and stepping up the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Provincial CPPCC Vice Chairmen Sun Zongrong, Li Qingquan, Hong Pei, Wang Zenong, Chai Dengbang, Sun Youqiao, Zheng Jiaqi, Chen Tianren and Ma Leting attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/198

EAST REGION

STATE COUNCIL INSTRUCTION ON DEVELOPMENT OF NANJING

OW240412 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0802 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Nanjing, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--The State Council recently approved the overall urban planning of Nanjing City and ordered that Nanjing, a famed historical and cultural city, be built into a modernized socialist city with prosperous economy, developed cultural, educational and scientific-technological undertakings, beautiful environment and the characteristics of an ancient capital.

The State Council points out in its approval note that, already having a rational distribution of townships, Nanjing should maintain spacing between the city proper and suburban towns, so that there will be coordinated development of town and country. The development of industries in city areas should chiefly rely on technological advancement; construction of new, and expansion of large and medium-sized, projects should be placed under tight control. Undertakings in tourism and in service for the people should be energetically developed.

Nanjing is a famed historical and cultural city. In construction and transformation, historical and cultural sites, as well as the city's unique style, should be well preserved. Protection and conservation measures should be taken regarding the revolutionary historical relics, ancient buildings and sites of important ancient buildings. Zhongshan, Xuanwu Lake and their adjacent areas pointedly represent the characteristics of Nanjing's hills, waters and city status. These should be well protected and conserved.

The State Council ordered that Nanjing City should effectively solve the problem of air pollution from its chemical works, and pollution of the Changjing and Qinhuaihe water by factory waste. Factories and enterprises, which seriously pollute the city, and cannot be effectively stopped within a short period, should be closed down, suspended, merged or moved out. Waterways in the city should be comprehensively harnessed, more trees planted, environmental hygiene further improved and scenic spots still better maintained and managed. At the same time, unified utilization and control of Changjiang water and shorelines should be strengthened, and great attention paid to flood prevention to improve the flood prevention ability.

CSO: 4005/198

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI COMMENTARY VIEWS GENERAL EDUCATION

HK180515 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Station commentary: "Strengthening and Reforming General Education Is a Task Which Brooks No Delay"]

[Excerpts] Strengthening and reforming general education is an important task which the building of the four modernizations and the two civilizations puts before us.

Science and technology is the key link and education is the basis of the realization of modernization; and general education is in its turn the basis of education as a whole. Only by promoting general education can we train qualified scientific and technological personnel and skilled laborers of various trades, and thus enhance the scientific, technological, and cultural level of the whole nation and the level of material and spiritual civilization of the whole society. Therefore, whether the leading people of a locality attach importance to education work has become one of the criteria to evaluate how well they understand the meaning of modernization and how efficient their leadership is. Party committees and governments at all levels should have a clear understanding of this point. They should follow the instruction of the central authorities, rectify the erroneous tendency of despising knowledge and intelligentsia and overlooking education work, and promote education work as economic work.

In order to promote general education, we have a lot of work to do at present, namely, making primary education universal in rural areas and junior secondary education universal in urban areas, reforming the structure of secondary education, improving the quality of teachers, and so on. We must make the popularization of primary education our focal point and deal with our tasks one by one.

At present, it is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work in particular so as to enhance students' ability to resist spiritual pollution.

We believe that a new situation in general education will surely emerge in the province through the implementation of the guideline laid down by this provincial conference on general education convened by the provincial CPC committee.

CSO: 4005/209

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NANFANG RIBAO STRESSES IMPROVEMENTS IN EDUCATION

Vocational Education Stressed

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 83 p 1

[Commentary: "All Trades and Professions Stress Vocational Education"]

[Text] Vocational Education in Guangdong has developed relatively fast in recent years. The number of new students enrolled this fall has increased six-fold over last year, which is a heartening result achieved in restructuring secondary school education.

We all know that our work in modern construction not only requires various high-level special talents but also large numbers of low- and middle-level technical and administrative talents as well as a large labor reserve force with education and skills. Currently the teaching plan, curriculum and contents of courses basically prepare graduates for college and for training to be high-level talents, but only a minority of students can reach college after their graduation. Consequently, the majority of graduates who need employment are without a skill. This situation does not suit the demands of development of the four modernizations program. Therefore, making the structure of secondary school education unitary, active development of vocational education and training talents in various fields are urgent needs of the four modernizations program.

Progress has been made in vocational education in our province, but compared to advanced regions in the country the disparity remains great. Moreover, most of the vocational schools currently operated are modified from regular middle schools and we must continue to stress reform. In order to speed up the development of vocational education we must stress mobilization of all trades and professions under the leadership of all levels of party committees and government and to operate various types of vocational middle schools and vocational (professional skills) schools or vocational (skills) schools with varying periods of schooling. Running vocational schools well is an important measure to raise the quality of laborers. Not only is this a duty of education departments but also an unshirkable responsibility of all trades and professions. It is not only necessary but feasible for all trades and professions to operate vocational schools. A trade can operate vocational schools merely by solving

some concrete problems and the length of schooling and the profession to be trained can be determined on the basis of actual needs, and the future of the graduate is relatively easy to resolve. Increase in the level of vocational education of the labor reserve force of staff workers will directly promote production growth. This is a matter of getting twice the result with half the effort.

In order to develop vocational education it is necessary to solve some concrete problems such as the guiding principle for labor employment and hiring policy, funds, the number of teachings and teaching materials. The solution to these problems concern many departments, including those of planning, education, labor personnel and finance, and require intensifying unified leadership at all levels of party committees and government and the common cooperation among concerned departments. Only if all departments give mutual support and closely coordinate, will it promote rapid development of vocational education in our province and enable it to become a concurrent system with regular education.

Forum on Higher Education

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Yang Xingfeng [2799 5281 6912]: "Leaders of Provincial Party Committee Holds Cordial Forum With Specialists and Scholars; Exchange Views on Changing the Backward State of Higher Education in Guangdong"]

[Text] The representative specially invited to attend yesterday's forum on higher education unanimously pointed out: If we do not adopt conscientious and effective measures to speed up the development of higher education in Guangdong, the trend of its backwardness will become more pronounced and it may even be in danger of dropping to next to last place in the country as a whole.

Yesterday afternoon, 19 September, Yang Yingbin [2799 2019 1755] of the standing committee of the provincial party committee held a cordial forum with representatives of institutions of higher learning who were specially invited to attend the provincial education work conference. He listened to their views and suggestions on developing Guangdong's higher education. Specialists and scholars who attended the conference included Huang Youmou [7806 0645 6180], professor of Zhongshan University; Luo Xiongcai [5012 7160 2088], professor of Hua'nán Engineering College; Ma Xiaoyun [7456 5135 0061], advisor of Hua'nán Normal University, and Wang Yue [3769 6390], advisor of Ji'nán University.

At the forum, the specially invited representatives tried to have the floor before others and each aired his own views on the issue of developing higher education in Guangdong. Comrade Ma Xiaoyun said: Last year the average number of students attending institutions of higher learning nationwide was 11.5 per 1,000 but our province had only 7.4. Last year our enrollment figure ranked 21st in the nation as a whole. This year more than 380,000 students have enrolled nationwide while only 13,000 have enrolled in our province, which

is again below the national average. If this is allowed to develop, higher education in Guangdong will be increasingly backward. Considerable active views and proposals have been put forward by Comrade Wang Yue on the question of intensifying party leadership in higher education, Comrade Liu Zhencun [0491 2182 5028] of Hua'nian Engineering College on the problem of developing Guangdong's higher education by developing what is useful and avoiding what is not, and Comrade Yang Zhiguang [2799 0037 0342] on Guangzhou Art College and others on continuing to implement the policy on intellectuals, giving play to the role of middle-aged teachers and promptly solving existing in institutions of higher learning.

Comrade Yang Yingbin expressed his deep gratitude to specialists and scholars for suggesting ways and means. He hoped everyone would give play to intelligence and wisdom and help the provincial party committee and provincial government to continue to stress and develop higher education.

Vice Governor's Remarks

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Yang Xingfeng [2799 5281 6912]: "Four Tasks Must Be Stressed to Improve Education in Guangdong; Wang Pingshan [3746 1456 1472] Discusses Measures to Develop Education"]

[Text] In his report entitled "Hasten the Development of Education in Guangdong, Serve the Four Modernizations Program Even Better" given at the opening ceremony of the provincial education work conference, Vice Governor Wang Pingshan pointed out that in order to develop education in Guangdong we must pay special attention to the four following tasks:

Popular Primary School Education is the Key Point

Popular primary school education is a basic national policy and the key point of education at present. Cities and counties can formulate some regulations that benefit the popularization of primary school education while communes and production brigades can also work out some local stipulations and implement them after mass discussion. The province has planned to implement free primary school tuition in minority nationality areas beginning next year. Primary school teachers employed by the people are an important force in popular primary school education and we must appropriately increase their wages on the basis of doing a good job in restructuring education. We must promptly improve primary school buildings and conditions in operating the schools, guarantee that before the end of 1985 we will achieve "each school is without an unsafe building, each class has a classroom and each student has a desk and a chair." In popular primary school education in the province, school systems must suit measures to local conditions and must be flexible and diverse. School systems of 5 and 6 years may exist concurrently and divided into senior and junior primary schools. Besides operating primary schools of the whole-day system, rural areas can operate primary schools which only offer language, arithmetic, general knowledge, ideology and moral character, or simple primary schools or

classes which mainly offer language and arithmetic. All counties (cities) must be willing to spend capital to support key primary schools and to promote other primary schools to run well. Counties (cities) must implement the task of popular primary schools among communes, production brigades and schools, with responsibility at every level and periodic check and acceptance.

Hasten the Pace of Restructuring Middle School Education

We must strive within 3 to 5 years to bring about a ratio of 4 to 6 the number of students in vocational schools and those attending senior middle schools. We demand that before school opens next fall, each county must operate at least one vocational senior middle school and two agricultural technical senior middle schools. Large and medium cities, industry and communications, financial and other major fronts must operate at least one vocational school or vocational class; regular middle schools (including key middle schools) must set up vocational courses according to the needs of local areas, and those permitted by conditions must operate vocational classes. This year our province has decided to allocate an additional 4 million yuan (of which 2 million yuan are allocated by the Ministry of Education) as subsidy for operating vocational schools by cities and counties, to be handed down to the schools by the province and earmarked as special fund for a specific purpose only. All cities and counties must be determined to allocate special funds from local finances to develop secondary vocational school education. In the future, recruitment of workers by society must first select outstanding candidates from secondary vocational school graduates.

Tap the Potentialities of Higher Education

Under the circumstances that there will be no increase in the number of teachers and equipment, most key specialties of institutions of higher learning can increase their student enrollment. Beginning with the 1984 school year, we resolve to implement the day-school system. We must encourage and advocate key cities to operate schools. The main task is to foster college students in professional training who are short of time and are needed at their work posts, implement day-school attendance and self-payment of tuition and the state will not be responsible for distribution. We must vigorously develop higher education for adults, advocate and encourage independent studies and self-made talents and implement an examination system for those who study on their own. The province has decided to establish a guidance committee for examining those who study on their own in higher education.

Build Stable and Qualified Teacher Contingents

We must work hard and do our best in operating teachers colleges and teachers colleges for advanced training. Teachers who have not met the stipulated requirements in their records of formal schooling are primarily trained and upgraded through advanced studies and correspondence courses. We must stress building key disciplines and teachers in institutions of higher learning. The schools must implement the responsibility system of teaching posts, strive to do a good job in staffing, interchange and readjustment of teachers. Teachers who are not suitable for teaching their own subjects can be arranged to give

support to technical schools and senior middle schools, those who are not suitable to teach senior middle school can be arranged to teach junior middle schools; those who are unsuitable to teach junior middle school can be transferred to support primary schools; and those who are not suitable to teach can be transferred into other kinds of work. Teachers of colleges, secondary and primary schools are to be centrally administered by education departments, without whose permission other departments cannot transfer teachers to do other kinds of work or recruit cadres and staff workers from state-employed teachers of primary and secondary schools and teachers colleges for advanced studies. All graduates of teachers colleges at all levels should be assigned to work in education. We must further implement the policy on intellectuals and foster the good social habit of respect for teachers throughout the province.

Strategic Role of Education

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep p 1

[Commentary: "Bear In Mind That Education Is a Strategic Emphasis"]

[Text] Guangdong's provincial education work conference was solemnly convened on 13 September. This conference will study and adopt strong measures to speed up changing the backward appearance of education in our province. We wish this conference a complete success.

Education is a strategic emphasis in economic development and is the most fundamental work in the four modernizations program. Cadres at all levels in our province have gradually understood the highly important guiding ideology for socialist construction and have begun to implement it with action. A considerable number of leading cadres at the local and department levels have truly stressed education and enthusiasm of the masses in operating schools is high. However, development is not balanced in all areas. Some comrades have not completely overcome the mentality, formed over a prolonged period in the past, of overlooking education and so far they do not truly regard education as a key strategy in their understanding and work. This shows that only by further unifying understanding can we enable education in our province to develop rapidly.

In recent years our province has implemented the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, carried out special policies and flexible measures and set up special economic zones so that the ardor to operate enterprises and the stress on production have intensified everywhere. The task of economic construction, which is just unfolding urgently, needs large numbers of different types of special talents and experienced laborers who suit modern production. But because of historical reasons, particularly because education in our province has not developed too fast in recent years so that its scale and speed are both below national averages, an acute contradiction has appeared in the demand for talents. This year, all fronts in our province demand more than 40,000 special talents to supplement college graduates. In reality, only one-fourth can be fulfilled. If this situation is allowed to continue unchecked, by the 1990's the contradiction in the need for talents is

bound to be more acute and economic construction in our province will be even more affected. If so, why do some leading cadres fail to recognize the seriousness of this problem and to place education on the important daily agenda? There is indeed a problem of understanding that must be resolved!

Some comrades fail to recognize how important education is to production growth and they simply regard it as purely consumption and welfare. In their view, the state can be made wealthy only by stressing the economy and only after the economy improves will we have the conditions to gradually develop education. This view of setting the economy in conflict with education is obviously wrong. The relationship between the economy and education should be one that creates conditions for each other and promotes each other. The development of education is certainly restricted by the level of economic development but is itself a kind of potential productive force and is a kind of investment that plays an increasing role in raising labor productivity. Today, as modern science and technology develops rapidly and vigorously, education plays a decisive role in developing the state economy through the training of technicians and enhancing the quality of the labor force. Without a significant growth in education a high level of social productive force will not be possible. Obviously, by merely stressing economic work and not intellectual development, the four modernizations program is bound to take a round-about course.

In terms of conditions in our province, currently among the staff workers of state-run enterprises, 70 percent have a level of education below lower middle school; and about 60 percent of the population above the age of 12 are illiterate or semi-illiterate. Will it work if we rely on these people to master and digest advanced technology introduced from abroad, carry out large-scale technological transformation and develop modern agricultural production? Can economic work make progress if we do not educate and train the huge labor force? The answer is self-evident. For this reason, we must use mindfulness of education as a criterion for testing the understanding of modernization by top-level party committees and the government, as a standard of leadership and as an important substance in examining leading cadres of party and government at all levels and the work of counties and cities. Counties and cities which do not do well in education work cannot be evaluated as advanced counties and cities in building the "two civilizations."

Moreover, even when some comrades recognize the importance of education, in their actual work they fall short of stressing education as a basis. They are used to regarding production that creates material wealth as a "hard task" and education as a "soft task." They lack a sense of urgency to develop education, have no overall planning, allocate funds according to how much they have and are not too concerned with other matters. Other than increasing the allocation of funds for education, local government and departments can in fact do many other things. For example, they can arouse enterprises and the masses to gather funds to set up schools, stress reform and reorganization of education and do their best to build teachers contingents. These are all "hard tasks" and if we do not earnestly pay attention to them we will lose the opportune moment and will not be able to free education from its backward state. The period for training talents is relatively long and is a "capital construction" project longer than that for building energy resources and communications so

that it is entirely necessary to make a head start. To deal with this problem, we must have foresight and sagacity by recognizing that earnestly paying attention to education today is both an immediate and urgent demand to train talents and an important measure to raise the ideological consciousness and moral standards of the masses. Moreover, it is a necessary preparation for talents to vitalize the economy in the 1990's. Therefore, there is no reason why we should not be determined, expend energy and stress education just as we stress economic work.

There are many favorable conditions for initiating a new situation for education in our province and the state of our education front is good. Only if we strongly understand the place and role of education in the four modernizations program, have a sense of urgency, conscientiously intensify concrete leadership, truly treat education work as a matter requiring strategic emphasis and mobilize the people of the whole province to care about and support education, a new situation for education will flourish.

Conference Concludes

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Fang Yuanhui [2455 0337 1979] and Xu Jindan [6079 6855 0030]: "Increase Our Sense of Responsibility and Urgency to Do a Good Job in Education; Provincial Education Work Conference Successfully Concluded, Comrade Lin Ruo [2651 5387] Spoke, Comrade Yang Yingbin [2799 2019 1755] Gave a Summary"]

[Text] The 8-day long provincial education work conference concluded in Guangzhou yesterday.

This conference was the largest grand gathering on Guangdong's education front since 1960. The spirit of the national work conference on higher education and popular education was conveyed at the conference. Representatives listened to Comrade Wang Pingshan's [2799 5281 6912] report, "Hasten the Development of Education in Guangdong, Serve the Four Modernizations Program Even Better," given on behalf of the provincial party committee and provincial government. Everyone earnestly discussed the measures to further speed the development of education in our province. The experience of the three countries of Zhongshan, Nanxiong and Deqing as well as units of Hua'nian Normal University and the provincial people's bank was a great inspiration and help to everyone. After this conference, everyone has further enhanced his ideological understanding, increased his sense of responsibility and urgency to do his best in education; defined the guiding ideology for education and future tasks and demands; raised the confidence in overcoming difficulties, completing tasks and opening up the way to go forward and laid the ideological foundation for speeding up the development of education in our province in the future.

The closing ceremony was attended by comrades in charge of the provincial party committee, provincial government and concerned quarters as well as well-known personages in education circles including Lin Ruo, Wu Nansheng [0702 0589 3932], Yang Yingbin, Chen Yueping [7115 6390 1627], Yang Kanghua [2799 1660 5478],

Huang Youmou [7806 0645 6180], Luo Xiongcai [5012 7160 2088], Wang Pingshan, Luo Jun [5012 3180] and Wang Yue [3769 6390].

Secretary Lin Ruo of the provincial party committee spoke at the conference. He said that this conference has been well conducted and it has enhanced our understanding of the strategic position of education. We cannot be divorced from science, technology and education in building a strong and modern state, building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization, and training a generation of new men who have ideals, morality and culture and who observe discipline. If we cannot develop science, technology and education, building a strong, modern state and realizing the magnificent goal of economic quadrupling will become hollow words. The development of many advanced capitalist states began by absorbing large numbers of talents and devoting themselves to the development of science, technology and education. Ancient China paid attention to science and education and therefore created a magnificent culture. Only by fully understanding the (strategic importance) and position of education can we earnestly exert our effort and think of ways and means, pay attention with all our might and enable education in Guangdong to speedily overtake the advanced national level.

Comrade Lin Ruo pointed out, because of excessive debt in the past and the lack of attention paid by the leadership, the difficulties faced by our province in education are truly numerous, which include insufficient funding, obsolete equipment and school buildings, as well as shortage of living quarters. Under such conditions the results we have achieved are to be highly valued. But we must also recognize that it will take time and several stages to change this difficult situation. Only if we are firmly confident, pay vigorous attention under the guidance of the party's correct line, mobilize the common effort of all departments, enterprises, organizations and the masses and remove all difficulties, will education in our province flourish even more and run increasingly better.

Comrade Lin Ruo demanded that the party committee and government at all levels conscientiously intensify leadership and stress education on a par with economic work. Leading organs of the party and government must place education on the daily agenda and earnestly pay special attention to it several times each year. After this conference, everyone must return home to discuss it in earnest and draw up programs. We must launch and intensify an extensive propaganda campaign on education inside and outside the party, alter the tendency of looking down on education, knowledge and intellectuals and further implement the policy on intellectuals. We must commend teachers who make outstanding contributions and foster the social habit of respect for teachers. We must firmly and solemnly deal with cases involving the beating of teachers and disruption of school discipline. Each case should be dealt with as soon as it is discovered. We must make the broad masses of cadres and people understand the important place of education and rouse all quarters and the masses to gather funds to run schools on this basis.

Comrade Lin Ruo particularly stressed that regardless of the difficulties, party committee and government at all levels must squeeze out some money for education, should not indulge in mere idle talk and should not be led by the actions

of others. There must be a leading cadre in charge of education at all levels of leading organs who must pay thorough attention and conscientiously solve concrete problems. Comrades who work in the schools must also stress overall moral, intellectual and physical development of students and must particularly foster patriotic spirit among students. At the same time, we must pay attention to teacher education, continually increase the quality of education and contribute to initiating a new situation for education in Guangdong.

In his summary report, Comrade Yang Yingbin analyzed the state of education in our province. He indicated the favorable conditions in developing education; stressed that the key to developing education is true regard for education as a strategic target by party committee and government at all levels and all departments; pointed out that we must proceed from reality and search for a path that suits our national conditions and socialist education needed in modern construction so that education will truly play its role as a strategic target; and demanded that all areas in the province further rectify ideology and safeguard the completion of the main tasks of education in our province.

Vocational Education Progress

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep p 1

[Report by Peng Yongyu [1756 2837 3842]: "Guangdong's Vocational Education Is Flourishing"]

[Text] Changes have begun in making secondary school education in our province unitary. This fall in the province as a whole, vocational senior middle schools increased from 70 last year to more than 250 and the number of students of vocational classes attached to vocational senior middle schools and regular middle schools increased from over 10,000-odd last year to more than 40,000; a number of junior middle schools are trial-operated as 4-year vocational junior middle schools; and over 190 regular middle schools have opened vocational classes. In this new school year, vocational senior middle schools and vocational classes in the province as a whole have enrolled a total of more than 30,000 new students, a sixfold increase over last year.

In the past several years, all levels of party committees, government and education departments in our province have done a great deal of work in restructuring secondary school education and developing vocational education. In their active trial operation of vocational middle schools and search for experience in running schools, all areas have achieved good results. Most of the 180-odd vocational senior middle schools developed this fall were modified from regular middle schools. All cities in the province now have vocational senior middle schools. In the countryside there were at first merely 30-odd counties (suburban) with vocational senior middle schools but now these have expanded to over 90 counties (suburban). This year, enrollment of vocational senior middle schools in counties and cities, including Jiangmen, Xinhui, Zhongshan, Xinxing and Suixi, has reached above 40 percent of the total enrollment figure for senior middle schools.

The system of vocational senior middle schools in most places is set at 3 years. Some of the schools are solely operated by education departments and some are jointly operated by education and professional departments. Almost 50 specialties have been established including electronics, tourism, industrial arts, civil construction, agronomy, animal husbandry and horticulture. Graduates of the trial-operated vocational middle schools generally serve their purpose after they enter their work stations and have received good comments from different quarters in society. A graduate from an agricultural middle school in Xinxing County applied techniques learned in raising chickens. After returning home, this graduate operated a chicken farm and made a net income of over 2,000 yuan in 4 months.

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CSO: 4005/50

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI MEETING ON RURAL ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

HK250227 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] A Hubei provincial work conference on separating government administration from commune management and establishing township governments concluded in Wuchang today after 5 days in session. During the meeting, responsible comrades of prefectural and city CPC committee, people's congress Standing Committee, and governments, and of departments concerned seriously studied the relevant documents of the Central Committee and State Council, discussed amendments to the initial scheme of the provincial CPC committee and government on separating government administration from commune management and establishing township governments, and studied and made arrangements for this work throughout the province.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress Standing Committee, and people's government Huang Zhizhen, [words indistinct] Wang Hanzhang, and Li Fuquan attended the conference and made speeches.

The conference held: Separating government administration from commune management and establishing township governments is the urgent demand of the rural cadres and masses. The central authorities have given explicit instructions regarding this. The prefectures and cities must grasp this work in a planned way, under leadership, and strive to complete the task by the end of 1984.

The conference stressed: In the course of tackling this work, the prefectures, cities, and counties must act in light [word indistinct] local conditions and base the work on local realities. They must not treat all cases the same way regardless of the circumstances. In establishing townships, it is necessary to attach importance to establishing market towns, so as to promote the development of rural economy and culture. Personnel establishment for township should be small but well skilled; the number of levels and personnel should be reduced, and administrative efficiency should be raised. In accordance with the central circular and the provincial arrangements, it is necessary to conduct in-depth investigation and study, extensively solicit people's views, tangibly strengthen leadership, and get a thoroughly good grasp of separating government administration from commune management and establishing township governments.

CSO: 4005/209

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG MEETINGS REPORT ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK011413 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 83 p 1

[Report: "At the Report Meetings of the Organs Directly Under the Provincial Authorities and the Educational Front in Guangzhou Area, Wang Zhiyuan Pointed Out That It Is Wrong To Publicize the 'Theory of Socialist Alienation' and Bourgeois Humanism"]

[Text] On 26 and 28 November, the CPC committees of the organs directly under the provincial CPC committee and government as well as the provincial bureau of higher education and the provincial education department held a study and report meeting respectively on the issue of spiritual pollution.

Present at the meetings were secretaries of the organ CPC committees, general branches, and branches and propaganda and educational cadres of the departments, commissions, general offices, and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities and cadres at and above the departmental level, teachers of politics, and cadres engaged in political work in universities, colleges, special secondary schools, and secondary schools in Guangzhou area. The participants numbered 2,700 people. Wang Zhiyuan, president of the provincial Academy of Social Sciences, delivered reports at the meetings.

In his reports, Comrade Wang Zhiyuan pointed out: Bourgeois humanism and the "theory of socialist alienation" are outstanding issues in the current ideological circles. Alienation is a specific historical concept which Marx chiefly applied in analyzing the antagonistic relationships of capitalism and which is related to private property and wage labor. In the socialist society, the system of private ownership and the exploiting classes have been eliminated and the laboring people are the masters of the country and the means of production. Therefore, the socialist system does not give rise to alienation. There are also some malpractices in the socialist society but they are chiefly left over from the old society and are not inherent in the socialist society. If we hold that the socialist system will inevitably give rise to alienation, we are writing off the essential distinction between socialism and capitalism. And this is not a criticism of capitalism but a criticism of socialism and this does not constitute a development of Marxism but a move backward to the time before Marx.

He also pointed out: Bourgeois humanism is based on the abstract "theory of human nature" and its kernel is individualism. In the socialist society, we should not talk in abstract terms about human value and humanism. The question of improving the people's living standard and cultural level should be solved by relying primarily on the building of two civilizations and not by talking about human value and humanism. Publicizing abstract human nature and humanism will encourage the spread of individualistic ideas of all descriptions and guide people to assume a doubtful attitude toward and to negate socialism and the leadership of the party. In conclusion, Comrade Wang Zhiyuan stressed that in eliminating spiritual pollution, it is necessary to strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG RALLY COMMENDS PROGRESSIVES IN NATIONALITY UNITY

HK281500 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Summary] The Guangdong provincial rally to commend advanced collectives and advanced individuals in nationality unity and to commend advanced science and technology workers in the areas of nationalities lasted 5 days and concluded this morning. Attending the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory committee, the provincial people's Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Nationalities Affairs Committee, and the Guangzhou PLA units, including Liang Lingguang, Yang Yingbin, Kou Qingyan, Xue Yan, (Zhang Qun), Huang Kang, (Tang Hui), and Chen Jide; and (Luo Busang), a responsible comrade of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission. (Li Changlun), secretary general of the provincial people's government, presided over the closing ceremony.

Liang Lingguang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor, spoke at the closing ceremony. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, he extended congratulations to the rally.

In his speech, Liang Lingguang said: "Recently, Comrades Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang went to Qinghai, Gansu, Xinjiang, and Nei Monggol to conduct investigation and study and to carry out inspection work. Last year, they came to inspect areas of nationalities in Hainan in our province and gave many important instructions on the issues of nationality unity and economic construction. This has fully embodied the importance attached to the areas of nationalities by the CPC Central Committee and has shown its concern for the people of the minority nationalities. The instructions of Comrades Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang are of extremely important significance for heightening our ideology and doing a good job in nationality work. We must seriously study them, profoundly understand them, completely implement them, and endeavor to create a new situation in our province's nationality work."

Subsequently, Liang Lingguang talked about the issues of developing the economy in the areas of the minority nationalities and of strengthening nationality unity. A written proposal on strengthening nationality unity and speeding up the four modernizations was read at the rally. Silk banners, citations, and souvenirs were awarded to the advanced collectives and advanced individuals at the rally.

CSO: 4005/209

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

THREE MINORITY NATIONALITY AFFAIRS MEETINGS HELD IN GUANGDONG

HK241244 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Three provincial meetings on national minority affairs solemnly opened simultaneously in Guangzhou this morning. The meetings are: the Guangdong provincial meeting to commend advanced collectives and individuals for cementing national unity, the Guangdong provincial meeting to commend scientific and technical workers in minority nationality areas, and the enlarged meeting of the third committee of the Guangdong Provincial Nationalities Affairs Committee.

Present at the three meetings were 407 committee members, representatives, and specially invited representatives of eight minority nationalities, namely Li Miao, Yao, Zhuang, Hui, Man, Dong, and Han. The scale of the meetings was unprecedented in the history of Guangdong. Liu Tianfu and Lin Ruo, as well as (Tang Hui), and other responsible comrades of the provincial nationalities affairs committee attended the opening ceremony. Vice Governor Li Jianan delivered an opening speech. Those who gave messages of congratulations at the meetings were (Lu Bushuang), vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Xi Yan, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee; (Wang Kuang), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, and Chen Jide, head of the political department of the Guangdong PLA Units. The opening ceremony was presided over by (Zheng Qun), head of the provincial CPC committee United Front Work Department.

The major task of the meetings was to convey and implement the spirit of a series of important instructions made by Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Zhao Ziyang in their recent inspection tours in Qinghai, Gansu, Xinjiang, and Neimenggu, [as printed] to sum up and exchange experiences by taking into account the actual conditions of minority nationality areas and the nationality work of our province, to commend the advanced and set examples, and to discuss the problem of how to cement national unity to speed up economic construction so as to create a situation in the nationality work of our province.

In his opening speech, Comrade Li Jianan said: Ours is a multinational province. The population of minority nationalities is not large, but the minority nationality inhabited areas are wide and rich in natural resources. To boost the economic

development in these minority nationalities areas, not only should we exploit natural resources, but we should also cement national unity. The minority nationalities of our province have a fine tradition of solidarity and militancy. We must carry forward the traditional friendship of national unity.

Comrade Li Jianan said: To promote economic construction in minority nationality areas, we must encourage developed areas to give assistance to minority nationality areas, including intelligence support to the frontier areas. In the future, we must make continued efforts to give support in finance, manpower, and material resources to the construction of minority nationality areas so also do away with backwardness as soon as possible. Comrade Li Jianan hoped the advanced representatives present at the meetings will guard against arrogance and rashness, make persistent efforts, arm themselves with Mao Zedong Thought, conscientiously study the works of Deng Xiaoping, and continue to play an exemplary role so as to make new contributions in creating a new situation in the nationality work of our province.

Comrade Liu Tianfu also took the floor at the meetings, urging the representatives to make contributions to the strengthening of national unity and the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/209

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN NATIONAL CIVIL AFFAIRS FORUM CONCLUDES

HK240650 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The national forum on planning and financial work in civil affairs, which lasted for 7 days, concluded in Luoyang on 17 November.

The forum held that civil affairs are closely related to the masses of people and affect about 200 million people. In recent years, with the continuous growth of the national economy, there has been an increase in the amount of spending on civil affairs undertakings. Compared with those in 1979, 1982 spending on civil affairs undertakings had increased by 38 percent. However, in the past, the development of civil affairs undertakings was not included in the state plans. Thus, some problems arising from civil affairs work have not been properly solved.

At the forum, about 100 cadres engaged in the planning and financial work in civil affairs from 29 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions earnestly discussed the tentative plans put forward by the Ministry of Civil Affairs on the development of civil affairs undertaking in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, made valuable suggestions on how to make a success of planning and financial work and how to improve the results in the use of funds, and exchanges experience in financial work. (Zhang Yin), vice minister of civil affairs, attended the forum and made an important speech.

CSO: 4005/209

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING--The fifth meeting of the sixth regional people's congress Standing Committee opened in Nanning this morning. The main agenda is as follows: to listen to and discuss a report of the regional people's government on the situation in cutting capital construction and concentrating finances to ensure key construction, and in improving economic results, reducing deficits, and increasing surpluses; and to approve appointments and dismissals. There are 35 committee members attending the meeting; 21 are absent due to other business or illness. Chairman Huang Rong presided at the meeting this morning. Also present were vice chairmen Zhong Feng, Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, and Qin Zhenwu. Government vice chairman Gan Ku gave a report this morning on a number of issues in economic work in the second half of this year. The meeting began panel discussions in the afternoon. [Excerpts] [HK260305 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Nov 83]

VILLAGE GOVERNMENTS IN HUNAN--Good results have been achieved in the experimental work of separating government administration from commune management and establishing village governments in Hunan Province. By October, 164 people's communes, including three towns, in the province had set up village governments, which account for 4.9 percent of the total number of communes and towns in the whole province. Recently, the provincial CPC committee made plans to speed up the process of the experiment, so that experiences in establishing governments in various types of areas can be summarized in an all-round way and systematically. Efforts will be made to complete, in different batches, the work of separating government administration from commune management and establishing village governments throughout the province by the end of 1984. [Summary] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 22 Nov 83 HK]

CSO: 4005/209

NORTH REGION

PROVINCIAL MEETING ON 'TWO REINVIGORATIONS'

HK190918 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 83 pp 1, 3

[Report: "Provincial Party Secretary Xing Chongzhi Put Forth Five-Point Demands at an Experience Exchange Meeting on the 'Two Reinvigorations' Held by the Institutions Directly Under the Provincial CPC Committee"--first paragraph printed in boldface]

[Text] These five-point demands are: 1) Do down-to-earth work to conscientiously carry out study; 2) vigorously carry out struggle against spiritual pollution; 3) continue to carry forward the fighting spirit of "hard struggle" seriously to overcome weakness and laxness; 4) bring the exemplary role of party members and league members into full play; 5) continue to do the work of establishing and improving the system of personal responsibility and conscientiously study matters of primary importance which should be grasped in order to promote vocational work.

On 29 October, the CPC committee of the provincial institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee held an experience exchange meeting on "reinvigorating spirit and reinvigorating Hebei" attended by responsible comrades in charge of political work in various bureaus, departments, commissions, and sections and responsible persons of various party organizations in these units. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee Qao Yang, Xing Chongzhi and Xie Feng attended the meeting. Zhao Yimin, deputy head of leading group in charge of preparation work for the establishment of the advisory committee under the provincial CPC committee, was also present at the meeting. Comrade Xing Chongzhi delivered a speech on implementing the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution, and incessantly deepening the activities of "two reinvigorations."

Responsible comrades of the provincial commission for science and technology, the provincial grain bureau, the provincial water conservancy bureau, the office of the provincial CPC committee, the textile products company under the provincial commercial bureau, and the provincial chemical engineering bureau also spoke at the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Xing Chongzhi first of all made an analysis of the situation of the institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee in implementing the call of "reinvigorating the spirit and reinvigorating Hebei" issued by the provincial CPC committee. He said: On behalf of the provincial

CPC committee, Comrade Qao Yang issued the call of "two reinvigorations." The call has had an important influence on and played a great role in institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee. Due to great efforts exerted by leaders of various units, great enthusiasm of the masses, and impetus gained from the campaign of studying "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," gratifying changes have taken place in institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee. First, the broad masses of cadres and people have markedly changed their mental outlook and further strengthened their sense of organization. Second, institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee have carried forward the fighting spirit of "hard struggle" to solve a number of "long-standing, big, and difficult" problems. Third, some necessary rules and regulations have been established and improved in these institutions. Fourth, they have enhanced their work efficiency. The previous severe defects of dilatory style of work, disputing over trifles, low efficiency, and bureaucracy have been considerably overcome. Fifth, party organizations at various levels have attached importance to grasping ideological and political work.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi added: Today, this experience exchange meeting is convened under a new situation in which the entire party is conscientiously implementing the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, enthusiastically studying the "Decision on Party Rectification Adopted by the CPC Central Committee," holding high the banner of Marxism and communism, and preventing and resisting spiritual pollution on the ideological front. Under the guidance of the spirit of the second plenary session, how should we further deepen the activities of the "two reinvigorations?" The most important thing to do is to further strengthen ideological and political work. At present, most units have increasingly strengthened their ideological and political work. However, generally speaking, our ideological and political work is not strong enough. [HK190920] We should realize that our party has always persisted in putting ideology first. Neglecting ideological and political work is tantamount to giving up the most important work. In the meantime, we should also realize that the aim of carrying out the activities of the "two reinvigorations" and the main problems to be solved in the drive are identical with those of all-round party rectification. Not long ago, we carried out ideological education on patriotism and communism, promoted the activities of strengthening the sense of discipline and inspiring spirit, enhanced work efficiency, and consolidated some "large institutions" such as the party and government organs and others. It is appropriate to say that all this work has made necessary preparations and laid a good foundation for party rectification. In the future, we should continue to carry out the activities of the "two reinvigorations" in combination with the party rectification. Due to the fact that we already have a powerful ideological weapon--the decision on party rectification--we can carry forward the activities of the "two reinvigorations" still better. In accordance with the demands set by the party, various units should firmly grasp the work of solving problems that can be solved. It is unnecessary for them to wait until the later period of the party rectification. We should continuously deepen the activities of the "two reinvigorations," consolidate the achievements which we have made, and effectively coordinate our activities with party rectification so that we can speed up the accomplishment of the task of party rectification.

To achieve the abovementioned objectives, Comrade Xing Chongzhi, on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, put forth the following five demands:

1. We should do down-to-earth work to conscientiously carry out our study. In accordance with the spirit of the circular recently issued by the provincial CPC committee, all party members should conscientiously study documents for party rectification prescribed in the CPC Central Committee's "decision" on party rectification. In the meantime, they should continue to profoundly study "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and "A Brief Collection of Documents Published Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee." They should carefully read and seriously discuss these documents so that they can truly grasp their essence. In accordance with the spirit of these documents, they should conscientiously make self-criticism. While carrying out their study, they should correct their mistakes and improve their work. We have a lot of documents to study and will spend more time on study. Various units should do well in exercising leadership, effectively organizing and making specific arrangements for the study.

2. We should vigorously carry out struggle against spiritual pollution. We should realize that there is spiritual pollution in the ideological field, which is shocking and intolerable to the people. Some persons are keen on disseminating the rotten and decadent ideology of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes of every description. They spread the ideas of distrusting the socialist and communist cause and advertising bourgeois liberalization. Such spiritual pollution has become a common evil of society. It has not only caused severe ideological confusion, but has also played a negative role of creating political disunity. This has sabotaged directly the building of the socialist spiritual civilization and obstructed the party's leadership over the state and social life. In our institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee, there is severe spiritual pollution. The serious problem is that some people, including even party-member cadres, have disregarded the political discipline of keeping in line with the CPC Central Committee politically. They wantonly spread speeches and views contrary to the party's guidelines and policies and bring about a negative feeling among the people of casting doubt over the four basic principles. Some other people overtly agree but covertly oppose or even openly resist the spirit of instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee. Some people turn a blind eye to the building of the socialist spiritual civilization and the activities of "reinvigorating spirit and reinvigorating Hebei," are indifferent to the call issued by the party, and indulge themselves in their own little world. [HK190922] There are also some people who take delight in talking about, appreciate in private, and illegally disseminate pornographic, obscene, and dirty things. They have even gone so far as to peddle them openly. The abovementioned problems have directly hampered the implementation of the party's line, guiding principles, and policies and directly harmed the activities of reinvigorating spirit and Hebei. Therefore, while profoundly carrying out the activities of the "two reinvigorations," we should promote the propaganda and education of opposing spiritual pollution so that people realize the nature and danger of this public evil and consciously and forcefully conduct the struggle against spiritual pollution. Party members, cadres, and the masses in the institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee

should be bold in standing on the forefront of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization and taking a clear-cut stand to fight against spiritual pollution of every description.

3. We should continue to carry forward the spirit of "hard struggle" and conscientiously overcome weakness and laxness. Not long ago, some departments and bureaus were bold and resolute in solving some "long-standing, big, and difficult" problems. There was an improvement in their work. However, generally speaking, the situation of weakness and laxness in the institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee has not been completely changed. Confronted with severe spiritual pollution and various kinds of negative and decadent phenomena, a number of comrades do not dare to criticize and touch and handle these problems. In some units, there are some people who violate the law and discipline and carry out other evil things. However, responsible comrades of these units do not dare to solve these problems. They are afraid of offending people and harming personal relationships. It should be pointed out that we should, of course, continue to criticize and correct the "leftist" things. However, we should on no account relax our efforts to conduct our struggle against the rightist deviation merely because we are now criticizing the "leftist" ideology. The provincial CPC committee has now demanded that responsible cadres at various levels further straighten up to concentrate their efforts on solving some "long-standing, big, and difficult" problems which people have paid their attention to. They should continuously correct and handle the new cases of violations of the law and discipline as soon as they occur.

4. They should bring the exemplary role of party members and league members into full play. Strengthening ideological and political work, opposing spiritual pollution, and inspiring revolutionary spirit is a matter of strategic importance. Therefore, in the process of carrying out the activities of the "two reinvigorations" and all-round party rectification, party organizations and leading cadres at various levels should carry forward the fine tradition of our party. In light of the new problems occurring under the new situation, they should conscientiously study and truly strengthen ideological and political work in order to prevent and resist spiritual pollution. They should continue to adopt various effective forms to do well in a planned way in carrying out patriotic, collective, socialist, and communist education so that the broad masses of cadres and people have a firm conviction of loving the country, the party, and socialism, conscientiously uphold the four basic principles, and make contributions to the activities of reinvigorating the Chinese nation and Hebei. They should be good at grasping tendentious ideological problems among cadres and masses. They should do patient and painstaking ideological and political work to solve those tendentious ideological problems. They should not evade problems or issue verbal calls alone without taking actions. They should integrate ideological and political work with various vocational work so that various links of vocational work will be permeated with ideological and political work. They should persist in upholding the principle of integrating commendations with criticism so that healthy trends will prevail over and overcome evil trends. In the meantime, they should carry forward our party's fine tradition of being concerned with the people's well-being and expeditiously help cadres, workers, and staff members settle solvable problems

and difficulties arising in their work and daily life. They should fully bring into play the role of fighting bastions of party branches in ideological and political work. Each and every party branch should do well in constantly making analyses of and mastering the ideological trends of party members and cadres in the units concerned. It should grasp ideological education for party members so that they will bring their vanguard and exemplary role into full play. All party members should firmly bear in mind the purpose of the party and carry forward the party's fine tradition of serving the people wholeheartedly. They should become qualified party members and take the lead in reinvigorating Hebei.

5. We should continue to do the work of establishing and improving the system of personal responsibility and conscientiously study matters of primary importance which should be grasped in order to promote vocational work. Since structural reforms have been basically completed, various departments and units should further delineate the scope of their power and authority and establish various rules and regulations with emphasis on the system of personal responsibility so that their various work will be carried out in a scientific, standardized, and systematic way as early as possible. In so doing, they will effectively overcome dilatory style of work and enhance work efficiency.

In conclusion, Comrade Xing Chongzhi said: All-round party rectification has been carried out in the institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee. The activities of the "two reinvigorations," which now have more content, will be further carried out along a more definite orientation. We should effectively integrate such activities with the study drive in the party rectification. We should promote such activities more profoundly and strive to achieve greater results.

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NORTH REGION

HEBEI: MOBILIZATION MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK260622 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Provincial CPC Committee Holds Mobilization Meeting 10 November, Calling on Party Members in Provincial Institutions Directly Under the Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial Government To Set High Demands on Themselves in Party Rectification and Set Good Example for the Whole Province"--first paragraph printed in boldface]

[Text] Party rectification in provincial institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee and provincial government has now begun and will be completed by June next year. On the whole, party rectification will be carried out in four steps: studying documents and carrying out investigation and study; measuring oneself to conduct criticism and self-criticism; carrying out party members' registration and taking disciplinary measures; and strengthening organizational building and consolidating the results of party rectification.

On the afternoon of 10 November, the provincial CPC committee held a mobilization meeting in the Workers' Cultural Palace of Shijiazhuang (the main meeting place) and the "1 August" auditorium, which was attended by party members of provincial institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee and provincial government. The meeting which was presided over by provincial First Party Secretary Gao Yang, announced that party rectification in the above-mentioned institutions started on 10 November. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, provincial party secretary Xing Chongzhi delivered a mobilization speech. He stressed the importance and urgency of the party rectification and assigned fundamental tasks and made arrangements for party rectification in the provincial organs directly under the provincial CPC committee and government. He explained the attitude to be taken by party members and party-member leading cadres in particular. He urged provincial institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee and government to set high demands on themselves in order to do well in party rectification and insure its good quality.

Standing committee members of the provincial CPC committee, responsible comrades of the preparatory group for the provincial advisory commission, responsible comrades of the provincial discipline inspection commission, chairman and vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, party-member governor and vice governors of the provincial government,

party-member chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC, party-member cadres in provincial institutions above the level of deputy department head, were present at the meeting. More than 3,500 people attended the meeting.

In his mobilization speech, Comrade Xing Chongzhi talked about three issues:

1. We Should Fully Understand the Importance and Urgency of the Party Rectification

The decision on party rectification adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee is an important document in the history of our party. Carrying out all-round party rectification in accordance with this "decision" will have a far-reaching influence on the building of the party and socialist cause in our country. Our party is a long-tested great Marxist party. Although our party was severely sabotaged during the 10 years of internal disorder, the contingent of our party has remained pure in the main and still has strong fighting power. This is also the case with the party contingent in Hebei. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Hebei work meeting held by the central authorities in July 1981 in particular, the provincial CPC committee has gradually followed the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, done a series of work of bringing order out of chaos, and properly handled a number of important problems left over from history so that the work style of the party and party organizations have been initially improved and the situation of the party has been markedly improved. All this has forcefully promoted the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization throughout the province. As a result of the drive to bring order out of chaos, provincial institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee and people's government have achieved great results in various respects just as other units in the province have done. This has showed that as long as we rely on party organizations at various levels and the broad masses of party members, we certainly will be able to successfully accomplish the great task of party rectification and to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party rectification.

[HK260624] However, we should soberly realize that there are still many problems in the ideology, work style, and organizational work of our party organizations at various levels. During the "Great Cultural Revolution" which lasted for 10 years, our party was ideologically confused and organizationally destroyed. In addition, there were a number of unhealthy tendencies in its work style. All this pernicious influence has not yet been eliminated. The open-door policy toward foreign countries and the policy of enlivening the domestic economy, which are formulated by the central authorities, are absolutely correct. However, we have not sufficiently heightened our vigilance and carried out forceful struggle against the influence and corrosion of the capitalist decadent ideology and the remnant bourgeois ideology under the new historical conditions. Since the "Great Cultural Revolution," we have admitted a number of people into the party. In particular, during the "Great Cultural Revolution," a very great number of people joined the party. Most of these party members are good or comparatively good. However, due to the fact that they joined the party during the years of turmoil, the "Great Cultural Revolution" profoundly exerted pernicious influence over them. After

joining the party, they did not receive systematic education. Many of them lacked the basic knowledge of the party and the training in party spirit. In the meantime, "three categories of people" have wormed their way into the party's ranks. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," our party has been busily engaged in its work and struggle and has not yet been able to carry out an all-round and systematic rectification. As far as the rank of party members in the provincial institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee and government is concerned, we know that the problem of the "three impurities" is very serious.

1) There are ideological and political impurities. Some party organizations and party members have cast doubt upon and resisted the line, guiding principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and have failed to keep in line with the CPC Central Committee. Some party organizations and party members have been deeply influenced by the "leftist" mistakes. They are full of worries and dilatory in bringing order out of chaos, pursuing the responsibility system in agricultural production, carrying out organizational and structural reforms, and in implementing party policy toward intellectuals. Some of them even have passively resisted, or complied in public but opposed in private the party's line, guiding principles, and policies. Some party members have cast doubt upon the four basic principles and spread the feelings of distrusting the socialist and communist cause and the party leadership. Some party-member theoretical workers are not interested in many important theoretical problems arising in the practice of the four modernizations. They are unwilling to carry out investigations and study. Some party-member literary and art workers refuse to use communist ideology and healthy and beautiful art to guide the people to correctly understand reality and to have a correct attitude toward socialism and party leadership. Instead of encouraging people to arouse themselves to make progress, they use some ideologically wrong and obscene things to propagate bourgeois liberalization and create spiritual pollution. Some party members have commercialized theoretical knowledge, teaching, speeches, and artistic performances. Regarding "money as everything," they refuse to do anything without being paid. Some party members have stealthily circulated and peddled pornographic books and periodicals and pictures. They have also stealthily watched and spread pornographic and reactionary video tapes and recording tapes as well.

2) There is also impurity in work style. Some party members and party-member cadres have discarded the fine tradition and work style of the party and have forgotten the fundamental purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly. Some of them have asked for higher positions, greater power, and excellent pay and conditions from the party. If their demands are not satisfied, they scramble to get these things. Some of them have abused their power and positions to seek private interests. They have abused their power to arrange jobs for their children, friends, and relatives. They have violated policy to "change some agricultural residence registrations into nonagricultural ones." Some unhealthy trends such as violating financial discipline to default public funds, arbitrarily issuing bonuses, and so on also generally have prevailed. All these have involved a fairly great number of party members. Some party-member cadres are not energetic to do the party's work and are indifferent to the people's well-being. Uppermost on their minds are their dwelling houses, money, and

good jobs for their sons. What is more disgusting is that a small number of party members are obsessed with the desire for gain. They have been engaged in smuggling, graft, and profiteering. They have embarked on a criminal road.

[HK260626] 3) Furthermore, there are many problems with regard to upholding the party's principle of democratic centralism and observing party discipline. Some leading cadres have refused to implement the party's principle of democratic centralism. They pursue the practice of rule by the voice of one man alone and patriarchy. They even have placed themselves above the collective and organizations and acted like overlords. Some of them have a weak sense of organization and are lax in discipline. They refuse to do the work assigned by the organizations and to be transferred to other places. During work hours, they arbitrarily leave their offices. Some of them have even refused to work, join the activities of the party organization, and pay party membership dues for many years. Some party-member leading cadres pursue a severe bureaucratic work style and their revolutionary will has been waning. They eat three square meals a day and do no work. Some of them have neglected their duties and have caused shockingly great waste and harm to the party and people. It is also a fairly common thing that normal activities of party organizations are not conducted. A number of party organizations are unable to carry out criticism and self-criticism. They fail to seriously observe party discipline in addition to their weak and lax leadership. They fail to criticize and stop the act of violating party discipline and other unhealthy trends. They are indulgent toward people's mistakes and defects and always make concessions in order to avoid trouble. Some party members have committed mistakes themselves but they completely refuse criticism. Once people criticize them, they accuse them of "wielding big sticks" and "using their power and influence to suppress them." Some party-member leading cadres have repressed democracy and criticism and have even gone so far as to retaliate against people who dare to criticize them. Some party organizations and leading bodies have been protractedly engaged in factionalism, forming factions and spreading disunity. They are lax and weak and have lost their role as fighting bastion.

4) They have not done a thorough work in weeding out [qingli 3237 3810] the three categories of people." A few years ago, we did a lot of work to weed out the "three categories of people" and other antiparty elements who jeopardized the party. However, our work has not yet been thoroughly carried out. A small number of people who belong to the "three categories of people" and some people who committed serious mistakes are still occupying leading positions. Although some of them have been dismissed from their leading posts, no disciplinary measures have been adopted against them. A fairly great number of people among them are still refusing to make an honest confession of their mistakes and make self-criticism. They refuse to work for a long time. Some of them have even stealthily carried out factional activities to openly attack the party's line and policy. Some party-member leading cadres have not yet completely understood the harmfulness of the "three categories of people" who oppose and jeopardize the party. Since they are still misled by the false appearances of some of those "three categories of people," they are softhearted toward them. When they are asked to weed out the "three categories of people," they are full of concern. As a result, they perform their duties in a perfunctory manner. Influenced by factionalism, some leading cadres harbor the

"three categories of people," or even put them in important positions. Therefore, the cases of some people have not been touched for a long time. Even if investigations are conducted, no measures are taken to handle these cases. In some places, no investigations have been made.

The abovementioned problems have severely weakened the combat effectiveness of the party, brought shame to its image and impaired its prestige among the masses. They have greatly harmed the party. All these have caused anxiety, misgivings, and dissatisfaction among the broad masses of party members and people. We should resolutely take effective measures to solve these problems in order to do well in party rectification.

Party rectification is necessary because problems of this or that kind exist within the party. In the meantime, our party is facing a new historical task of carrying out socialist modernization. This is a great, glorious, and strenuous task. To fulfill this task, we should uphold and improve the party's leadership. Therefore, apart from solving the problems of impurity in party ideology, work style, and organization, we should enhance the ideological and work level of the party to a new high level through rectification so that our party will truly become a staunch core which leads the socialist modernization, unites with and guides the broad masses of cadres and people and embarks on the socialist path with Chinese characteristics under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. In so doing, we will victoriously promote the socialist modernization program.

[HK260628] Our party is now a ruling party. The present situation of our party organizations, their high level of ideological unification, correct work style, strict discipline, and pure organizational system concern the success or failure of the socialist cause and the rise or decline of our country. The broad masses of workers, peasants, and intellectuals hope that our party will become stronger and purer and have greater combat effectiveness. All Communist Party members who are willing to strive all their lives for the magnificent communist cause, the party leading cadres in particular, should fully understand the historical mission we are shouldering and conscientiously adopt a serious attitude toward party rectification. Party rectification will bring about a completely new situation to party organizations at various levels. The broad masses of people will be happy about this. We should not disappoint them.

2. We Should Set a High Demand on and Insure a Good Quality of Party Rectification in Provincial Institutions Directly Under the Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial Government in Order To Set a Good Example for the Whole Province

The provincial CPC committee, after carrying out a study, has decided that party rectification in provincial institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee and government should start right now and be completed by the end of next June. On the whole, party rectification will be carried out in four steps: studying documents and carrying out investigation and study; measuring oneself to conduct criticism and self-criticism; carrying out party members' registration and taking disciplinary measures; and strengthening party building and consolidating the results of party rectification. These four

steps cannot be separated from one another. They should be organically combined. Through party rectification, we should completely accomplish the task of "unifying ideology, improving work style, strengthening discipline, and purifying organizations" as prescribed in the "decision." We should further realize the high level of ideological and political unity of the whole party and correct all "leftist" and rightist erroneous trends of violating the four basic principles and the line, guiding principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We should carry forward the revolutionary spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, curb unhealthy trends of abusing power and position to seek private interests, and oppose bureaucracy which is irresponsible to the party and people. We should persist in upholding the organizational principle of democratic centralism and oppose the patriarchal system, factionalism, anarchism, and liberalism. We should overcome weakness and laxness in party organizations. In accordance with the stipulations contained in the party constitution, we should weed out those elements who oppose and jeopardize the party, the "three categories of people" in particular, in order to strengthen and improve party leadership and truly build our party into a staunch core which leads the socialist modernization.

Party rectification in the provincial institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee and provincial government has a great influence over the whole province. The broad masses of party members, cadres, and people throughout the province earnestly hope that party organizations at various levels in these institutions will set high demands on themselves in order to do well in party rectification and set a good example for the whole province. Therefore, in the whole process of party rectification, we should stress the idea of setting high demands. We should persist in setting a high demand at every stage on party rectification. We should check our work at each stage and work steadily and make solid progress. We should follow a down-to-earth manner to solve problems. During the party rectification, we should guard against interference from the "left" and avoid "overdoing things." However, judging from the present mental situation of some party organizations and party members, the thing which concerns people most is setting low standards and reducing party rectification to mere formality. The decision on party rectification adopted by the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech delivered at the second plenary session stressed that we are not allowed to reduce party rectification to a mere formality. How should we avoid it?

[HK260630] -1) We should conscientiously study documents. Study is an important step in the party rectification itself, and a primary step. Once the party rectification starts, we should firmly grasp our study. Only by conscientiously carrying out our study, can we truly unify our ideology and create necessary conditions for solving contradictions within the party. The central guiding committee in charge of party rectification work has promulgated lists of documents such as "A Must Book for Party Members"; "A Concise Edition of Important Documents Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee"; "Comrade Mao Zedong on the Party's Work Style and Party Organization"; and so forth. All these documents are ideological and theoretical weapons for carrying party rectification well. From the beginning to the end of the party rectification, we should do well in study. We should fully and correctly

understand the spiritual essence of the documents in light of our personal ideological reality and practical work. We should enhance our understanding of the party's nature, programs, and tasks as well as demands set on party members. We should enhance our understanding of the party's line, guiding principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, raise our political consciousness and increase our ability to distinguish right from wrong. In light of the reality of the entire party, the whole province, units, and individuals, we should fully understand the importance and urgency of party rectification. We should consciously and resolutely take part in party rectification and do well in it.

2) We should attach importance to truth rather than being concerned about face-saving and seriously carry out criticism and self-criticism. Correctly carrying out criticism and self-criticism is an effective method for solving contradictions inside the party. Without seriously carrying out criticism and self-criticism, we will not be able to attain the objectives of party rectification. A fairly great number of people inside the party seek good relations with all and sundry at the expense of principle. They are concerned about face-saving at the expense of truth. They attach importance to personal relationships at the expense of principle. They do not dare to carry out struggle against unhealthy trends and acts in violation of law and discipline. They are worldly wise and play safe. Criticizing their superiors, they fear being dismissed from office; criticizing people at the same level, they fear harming relationships; criticizing their subordinates, they fear losing ballots; and conducting self-criticism, they fear losing face. Some of them are afraid of "mischief makers" who will "bring a trumped-up lawsuit against them." Therefore, they are afraid of touching them. All these are important ideological obstructions to setting high demands on party rectification. The practice of seeking good relations with all and sundry at the expense of principle is a manifestation of the impurity of party spirit. We must conscientiously and seriously solve this problem during the party rectification. Whether we can take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism is determined by leading role played by leading comrades at various levels. Comrades of the provincial CPC committee sincerely and earnestly welcome criticism by comrades from various units directly under the provincial CPC committee and provincial government and comrades from various city and prefectural CPC committees, and by the broad masses of party members, cadres and nonparty personages. Their criticism will help and supervise the rectification of the provincial CPC committee itself. Responsible party cadres in various departments and units should take lead in carrying out self-criticism. They should listen to criticisms by the broad masses of party members with an open mind and dare to carry out struggle against various erroneous ideologies and acts. It is not allowed to shield and cover up erroneous ideologies and acts, suppress criticism, and retaliate against those who make criticism. Once we discover the abovementioned cases, we should seriously investigate and handle them. Of course, our purpose in carrying out criticism is not to make people suffer. Criticism should be aimed at helping those criticized. We should persist in the principle of seeking truth from facts. It is not permitted to pin political labels on comrades randomly. We should integrate the seriousness and scientific spirit of criticism. Through criticism and self-criticism, we should attain the purpose of clarity in ideology and unity among comrades.

[HK260632] 3) We should resolutely overcome weakness and laxness in leadership and seriously implement party discipline. We should take serious disciplinary measures against the "three categories of people" and those who have made serious mistakes but refuse to mend their ways. Those who deserve to be expelled from the party should be expelled from the party. Those who deserve to be dismissed from their posts should be dismissed from their posts. Those who deserve other kinds of punishment should be punished accordingly. Those who violated criminal law should be punished according to the law. Those who make less serious mistakes also should be seriously criticized. They should be asked to make a serious rather than a perfunctory criticism and truly pledge to correct their mistakes. This is one of the important indications that party rectification is not being reduced to a mere formality. The "three categories of people" are the most dangerous elements. They are an ambitious political force and a factor giving rise to the instability of the party. If we fail to thoroughly weed them out during the party rectification, they will become the roots of future trouble and a time bomb. They will stir up trouble again when conditions are suitable for them. Party organizations at various levels and all party members should attach importance to this problem. However, some units directly under the provincial CPC committee and provincial government have not yet paid sufficient attention to the harmfulness of the "three categories of people" to the party's cause. Some of these units even have wittingly or unwittingly shielded these people. This is a matter which merits our attention. The abovementioned acts are absolutely wrong. They should be expeditiously corrected.

4) While studying documents, we should carry out discussion. While carrying out party rectification, we should correct our mistakes. In the process of party rectification, we should firmly grasp the work of solving problems that ought to be solved. We are not allowed to adopt a wait-and-see attitude or follow a dilatory work style. First of all, we should dare to touch those "long-standing, big, and difficult" problems which have remained unsolved for a long time and which people are most concerned about. We should adopt measures to solve them promptly so that the masses can see the practical effects of the party rectification. At present, we should particularly carry out a vigorous struggle against spiritual pollution. Party organizations at various levels and the broad masses of party members should stand on the forefront of the struggle. They should use communist ideology to defeat the reactionary and decadent ideology of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes. They should use socialist spiritual civilization to sweep away the spiritual rubbish of various exploiting classes. They should enhance their consciousness and firmness of upholding the four basic principles. After the start of the party rectification, if some comrades still do not dare to criticize, exercise control over, and solve the serious problems of spiritual pollution and other kinds of passive and decadent phenomena; if they are still afraid of offending people and still attach importance to the "study of personal relationships," then they are failing to take a correct attitude toward party rectification. In that case, we should consider their competency to fill their posts with credit and their qualifications as party members who can lead party rectification. Through party rectification, we should promote in-depth development of the activities of "reinvigorating spirit and Hebei," effectively strengthen discipline in institutions, establish a sound system of personal responsibility,

enhance work efficiency, and do various work still better. In so doing, we will achieve good results in both party rectification and work.

5) We should strengthen leadership so that leadership at a higher level is directly in charge of and guides the work at its immediate lower level. Party rectification in institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee and provincial government is directly led by the provincial CPC committee. A capable office is established in order to help provincial CPC committee handle specific matters arising in party rectification. The provincial CPC committee has decided that each member of the standing committee will establish direct contacts with one or two units in order to obtain first hand information and provide specific guidance. Members of CPC committees and CPC groups in various units should take an active part in party rectification and do well in exercising leadership over party rectification.

3. All Party Members Should Adopt a Correct Attitude To Take an Active Part in Party Rectification

Through studying collections of important documents published since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and the decision on party rectification, the majority of our party members have a comparatively correct understanding of party rectification. However, some of our party members still have various confused ideas. All these should be clarified.

some comrades maintain that there are many problems in the party. They believe that bad old practices die hard. Therefore, they lack confidence in carrying out party rectification. Most of these comrades want to do well in party rectification. Their main defeat is that they lack an overall and correct understanding of our party and underestimate the favorable conditions for carrying out party rectification effectively. [HK260634] Our party did commit mistakes and the serious problems of impurity in the party's ideology, work style, and organization do exist. However, we should realize that the intrinsic quality and essential aspects of our party are good and that the healthy strength within the party is holding a dominant position. It is groundless to say that the party is unable to carry out party rectification effectively. We should realize that there are many favorable conditions for carrying out party rectification: 1) We have a programmatic document--a decisionmaking rectification--which explicitly stipulates the requirements, guiding principles, policies, and methods to be followed in the party rectification. We can follow and master them. 2) We have the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and other documents for party rectification, which are examined and approved by the CPC Central Committee. They are powerful weapons for carrying out party rectification well. 3) The staunch Marxist leadership of the CPC Central Committee is a reliable guarantee for carrying out party rectification well. 4) With its healthy powerful strength playing a dominant role, our party can completely rely on itself to solve problems existing in the party. 5) Due to the fact that the broad masses of people have supported us, we have a solid mass basis. Therefore, we should be fully confident that we can do well in party rectification.

Some comrades maintain that since they have neither power nor position and that they have not committed any mistakes, party rectification has nothing to do with them. Such an idea does not conform with the demands of the decision on party rectification set on party members. The "decision" has pointed out: All party members should, without exception, take an active part in party rectification, and do their best to enhance their communist consciousness and strengthen their party spirit so that they will become qualified Communist Party members. They should do their utmost to become outstanding Communist Party members. It is true that some comrades have not committed any mistakes. However, this does not mean that they are up to standard of being qualified party members. Even if they have been basically up to standard or have become outstanding party members, they still face the task of studying and sharpening their ability again. The times are marching forward and the continuous development of the socialist cause poses many new problems for us. We should study and practice them in order to constantly enhance our ideological and work level. Apart from solving the problem of the "three impurities," an important purpose of the party rectification is to enhance the ideological and work level of the entire party. The ideas of some comrades, who maintain that they have nothing to do with the party rectification because they have neither held leading positions nor committed any mistakes, have actually lowered the standards for party members. All party members should remember that we are the proletarian vanguard fighters. We should on no account regard ourselves as common people.

In the entire process of party rectification, we should uphold party spirit and oppose factionalism. No one is allowed to take advantage of the party rectification to incite factionalism, to make use of it to make other people suffer, and to frame or retaliate against other people. Those evildoers will be seriously handled once they are discovered. To determine whether a person is one of the "three categories of people," we should not base our judgment on his title or faction to which he belonged during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Instead, our judgment should be based on facts. We should seriously weed out those who have severely jeopardized the party and people regardless of the factions they belonged to and the mistakes they committed at whatever stage of the "Great Cultural Revolution." All party members should take the overall situation into consideration and all their words and deeds should be beneficial to the stability and unity and the healthy development of the entire party. Through party rectification, we will bring about a political situation which is characterized by further stability and unity.

[HK260636] Party rectification is a matter of primary importance of the entire party and a major program for reinvigorating the Chinese nation. The provincial CPC committee is now calling on the broad masses of party members in the provincial institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government to display the spirit of being highly responsible for the party and to enthusiastically take part in the party rectification. They should make contributions to fully accomplishing the task of party rectification and effecting a fundamental turn for the better in party style. Party-member leading cadres at various levels should set a good example with their own conduct, set strict demands on themselves, and take the lead in carrying out study, conducting criticism and self-criticism, and correcting defects and mistakes. In so

doing, the broad masses of party members will follow them as examples. Through party rectification, young party members should enhance their ideological consciousness and strengthen their training in party spirit so that they will become mature as early as possible. Veteran party members who have now retreated to the second or third lines should also measure themselves by the standard of Communist Party members and set strict demands on themselves. In the party rectification, they should pass on experience, give help, and set an example for younger comrades so that they will enhance their ideology and improve their work style. Those party members who committed mistakes should accept criticism and education with an open mind, take the initiative to make self-criticism and seriously correct their mistakes. They should strive to become qualified party members. We hope that nonparty masses and people of various circles will also show concern for and help party rectification and that they will actively put forward their opinions and proposals so that party rectification can be effectively carried out.

The provincial CPC committee believes that after this party rectification, various party organizations in the provincial institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee and provincial government will become purer and more powerful and have greater combat effectiveness. A new situation of closer unity and working hard for the prosperity of our country will certainly occur in the provincial institutions directly under the provincial CPC committee and provincial government. This will greatly promote the activities of reinvigorating Hebei and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization throughout the province.

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NORTH REGION

HEBEI FORUM ON BUILDING 'CIVILIZED VILLAGES'

HK250421 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Summary] A forum on building civilized villages, convened by the provincial CPC committee, opened in Handan city on 24 November. Provincial CPC committee secretary Xing Chongzhi made a speech. He said: "The main purpose of this meeting is to implement the spirit of the recent national forum on building civilized villages, held in Zhuzhou, and discuss and study the question of how to raise the building of civilized villages in Hebei to a new level."

Xing Chongzhi said: The drive to build civilized villages in Hebei is now developing in depth. Over half the province's production brigades have now launched this drive. Over 2,900 villages have been officially verified as civilized by leaders of county level and above. Generally speaking, the province has scored some success in this activity and created some experiences. However, there are still problems, and further effort is needed. There are still some untouched corners. Some places fail to get a consistent grasp of the activity. In some places, the standards of civilized villages are low, and there is even some formalism. Xing Chongzhi gave the following reasons for the imbalances in this drive;

"1. Many general calls are issued, but there is a lack of sound and solid work. A few places are content with holding meetings and issuing documents.

"2. Attention is only paid to grasping individual points, not to whole areas.

"3. Attention is only paid to grasping production brigades where the conditions are good, and people are unwilling to grasp those where conditions are poor.

"4. Attention is only paid to joint building of civilized villages, and there is not enough stress on their own efforts; or else the building of civilized villages is regarded as the business of individual departments and a few people, and there are ideas of waiting for assistance and relying on others to do the work."

Xing Chongzhi said: "The practice of Handan, Baoding, and Cangzhou has proven that organizing joint building of spiritual civilization by workers and peasants is an effective way of eliminating the alienation between workers and

peasants and strengthen their alliance. It is a good form of further consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship. It is also a good method of having themselves correctly handling the contradictions between them. This plays a very good role in consolidating the system of government in the whole country, changing the social atmosphere, strengthening and stabilizing social order, and promoting the four modernizations. All parts of the province should refer to the experiences of Handan and elsewhere, and vigorously popularize them in light of local reality."

Xing Chongzhi then listed the following problems currently hampering the in-depth development of the drive to build civilized villages:

1. Some people only pay attention to form and neglect specific contents and effective results.
2. Some places have not handled properly the relations between cultural and ideological building, and there is a tendency to neglect the latter. "Some places have built many cultural facilities, but are still pursuing spiritual pollution such as feudal superstitions [words indistinct], mercenary marriages, and fights. Some of their cultural activities even consist of showing bad theatrical works and so on, that disseminate spiritual pollution. This fully shows that ideological building must be put in the first place in building spiritual civilization."
3. There is lack of in-depth study of the question of grasping the building of the two civilizations together.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi stressed: "In the drive to build civilized villages, we must pay attention to guarding against and eliminating spiritual pollution. People indulging in spiritual polluting are not only found in literature and art and theoretical circles; they are also present in other sectors. The rural areas as well as the towns are affected by this pollution. We must precisely clear away the filth and mire of bourgeois and feudal remnants by building spiritual civilization and civilized villages in a big way, and thus resist and eliminate spiritual pollution of all types and insure the socialist orientation of our rural modernization."

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NORTH REGION

HEBEI MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF HANDAN INSURRECTION

HK240638 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 83 p 1

[Report: "Gao Yang Attends Provincial Meeting Marking the 38th Anniversary of the Handan Insurrection"]

[Text] 30 Oct--A meeting marking the 38th anniversary of the Handan Insurrection was ceremoniously held this morning in Shijiazhuang, the province's capital.

At the critical moment when the KMT reactionaries were sending their troops up north 38 years ago, in an attempt to swallow the fruit of victory of the war of resistance against Japan and to challenge the north China liberated area, General Gao Shuxun, who advocated peace and opposed civil war, was the first to raise the banner of insurrection with his troops, 10,000 strong, in Handan, the frontline of the civil war, and rendered splendid service for the people. Regarding this, Chairman Mao Zedong and Commander in Chief Zhu De gave very high appraisal, and the party and the people will always remember.

The CPC Central Committee attached great importance to this meeting and gave explicit instructions, and Comrade Bo Yibo sent a letter to the meeting marking the 38th anniversary of the Handan Insurrection especially for the occasion. Leading members of departments concerned under the CPC Central Committee made a special trip to attend the meeting.

Attending the meeting were Ping Jiesan, adviser to the United Front Department under the CPC Central Committee; Yang Chengmin, deputy secretary general of the CPPCC; Jia Yibin, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT; Wang Dingnan, former director of the general political department of the Minzhu Jianquo Jun and vice chairman of the Shanxi Provincial CPPCC; leading comrades of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial CPPCC, and the provincial military district Gao Lang [7559 2254], Zhang Shuguang [1728 2562 0342], Li Feng [2621 3536], Bai Shi [4101 4258], Zhang Zhenchuan [1728 2182 1557], Ge Gi [5514 0796], Yin Zhe [1438 0772], Li Fanglin [2621 5364 1651], Jia Qiyun [6328 0796 0336], Lu Zhiguo [7120 3112 0948], Chen Lintang [7115 2651 1016], Ma Zhuoyuan [7456 0587 3220], Wang Enduo [3769 1869 1122], Yang Naijun [2799 0035 0193], chief director of the Shijiazhuang branch of the Jiusan Society; and Fan Shaohan [5400 4801 7281] and Zhu Yunde [6175 6663 1795], deputy chief directors of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT, and so on.

Also invited to attend the meeting were some cadres at and above regiment level of the former Mizhu Jianguo Jun and representatives of dependents of these cadres; representatives from yancheng County, hometown of Comrade Guo Shuxun; children and friends and relatives of Comrade Gao Shuxun; leading members of the province's mass organizations concerned; leading members and representatives of Shijiazhuang Prefecture and city and Handan Prefecture and city; and representatives of organizations directly under the provincial CPC committee and government.

Yin Zhe, chairman of the provincial CPPCC, presided over the meeting.

Li Linfang, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC and director of the United Front Department of the provincial CPC committee, read the letter from Bo Yibo, deputy director of the Advisory Commission under the CPC Central Committee, addressed to the meeting marking the 38th anniversary of the Handan Insurrection. It was stated in the letter: In opposing civil war and dictatorship, General Gao Shuxun led the New 8th Army under his command in the insurrection on 30 October 1945, indicating a way out for the KMT troops, and set a very good example. Under the advocacy of Comrade Mao Zedong and the CPC, a campaign to learn from Gao Shuxun was unfolded and achieved great victories. The Minzhu Jianguo Jun led and organized by General Gao Shuxun rendered outstanding services in the defeat of Chiang Kai-shek and the founding of new China. Since the founding of the PRC, they have continued to make contributions to socialist revolution and construction.

In succession, Zhang Shuguang, Ping Jiesan, Jai Yibin, and Wang Dingnan, respectively, made warm speeches on behalf of the leading organizations of the provincial CPC committee, government, and the PLA, the United Front Department of the CPC Central Committee, and the Central Revolutionary Committee of the KMT. Member of the former Mizhu Jianguo Jun attending the meeting also made speeches.

[HK240640] In his speech, Zhang Shuguang said: In the decisive battle for historical fate, General Gao Shuxun determinedly led his troops in insurrection and resolutely took the side of the people's revolution led by the CPC, manifesting the lofty character of a patriotic soldier. The road adopted by General Gao Shuxun is one for all patriots who cherish the hope of making revolution. History is fair, and the people will forever remember those who have done something good for the people. Their magnificent contributions to the Chinese nation and to pushing history ahead will always remain in the hearts of the people.

Zhang Shuguang said: We should implement in earnest the principle of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision," "showing utter devotion to each other, and sharing honor or disgrace" between the CPC and democratic parties, and unshakingly consolidate and develop the patriotic united front in the widest scope, bringing into play all positive factors to the highest degrees. So long as the people rise and march in step with one target for struggle, they will be invincible.

Having described the great significance and contributions of the insurrection led by General Gao Shuxun, Ping Jiesan said in his speech: While commemorating Comrade Gao Shuxun, we also think of those comrades and friends who had participated in the Handan Insurrection and of those comrades who had worked and fought in the Minzhu Jianguo Jun, and we should like to extend our cordial condolences to their dependents. He said: In marking the 38th anniversary of the Handan Insurrection, we cannot but think of the unification of the motherland. The motherland will inevitably be unified. The people on the two sides of the straits do not agree to the long continuation of the situation of separation. Unification has become an irresistible historical trend. It is our hope that the veteran comrades of the Mingzhu Jianguo Jun will continue to carry forward their revolutionary spirit and to make new contributions. We also hope that the colleagues and friends of General Gao Shuxun will join us in the struggle for the unity of the motherland and the four modernizations of the motherland.

Having reviewed the historic feats of General Gao Shuxun, Jia Yibin said: Among the comrades of the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT, many people, including myself, were inspired by the patriotic united front policy of the CPC and the effects of the Gao Shuxun campaign," left the KMT through successive insurrections, and have carried on long-term cooperation with the CPC, exerting ourselves for the unification of the motherland and the invigoration of the Chinese nation. This has fully demonstrated that the effects of the Handan Insurrection are extremely far-reaching. He said: Comrade Gao Shuxun also showed great concern for the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT. While working in the Central Revolutionary Committee of the KMT, and as director of the Hebei Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT, he did a lot of work in implementing the policy of "long-term coexistence mutual supervision," in promoting the initiative in service of the members of the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT, and in other aspects. Particularly in his late years, when he was confined to bed because of illness, he still showed concern for the recovery of Taiwan and the magnificent cause of the unification of the motherland. His whole life was a worthy, typical example of patriotism, unity, and progress. We comrades of the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT should follow the example of Comrade Gao Shuxun, unite still more closely around the CPC, and exert ourselves in the struggle for the invigoration of the Chinese nation, the four modernizations, and the unification of the motherland!

In his speech, Wang Dingnan said: I am very happy to attend this meeting as a member of the former Minzhu Jianguo Jun. The CPC Central Committee and leading comrades such as Bo Yibo have made concrete instructions on calling the meeting marking the 38th anniversary of the Handan Insurrection and on the publication of reminiscences. The leading comrades of the United Front Department of the CPC Central Committee, the national CPPCC, the Central Revolutionary Committee of the KMT, and Hebei Province have personally attended the meeting. This shows great concern for and is encouragement to the members of the former Minzhu Jianguo Jun and their dependents. Here, I should like to express my heartfelt thanks. We comrades of the former Minzhu Jianguo Jun and their dependents should carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the Handan

Insurrection, play an active role in every aspect, and make due contributions in each of our posts.

Gao Jichang, dependent of General Gao Shuxun, also made a speech at the meeting.

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NORTH REGION

SHANXI MEETING ON POLITICAL WORK FOR CONSTRUCTION

HK240737 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] According to SHANXI RIBAO, a provincial symposium on political and ideological work for supporting key construction projects was held in Hejin County from 15-18 November. Wang Kewen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended the meeting and made a speech.

He said: The construction of key projects is bound to cause changes in the daily life and production of the local masses. It is bound to produce contradictions with the local masses' traditional way of life and production. We must carefully analyze, predict, and estimate these problems. We must guide the masses to understand the importance of building key projects, and to see the prospects for local economic development and the new relationship between industry and agriculture emerging in the course of the construction. They will thus clearly understand their own responsibilities and historical mission. In this way we can solve all kinds of misgivings and worries among the masses and insure that people will work in concert to promote key construction work.

(Wen Jing), deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, presided at the meeting and delivered a summation.

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NORTH REGION

SHANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS

HK240648 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Summary] The fourth meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee was convened in Taiyuan on 22 November. Chairman Ruan Bosheng presided. Also present were vice chairmen Feng Shutao, Chen Sigong, Ma Guishu, Jiang Yi, Guo Xinan, and Wei Yunyu, and committee members. Present as observers were Governor Wang Senhao, leading members of the provincial CPPCC, and responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned and of 24 city and county people's congress standing committee.

"The agenda of the meeting is: To listen to and discuss a report from the provincial government on strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization and guarding against and eliminating spiritual pollution; to listen to and discuss a report of the provincial government on the execution from January to October of the year's national economy and social development plans, to listen to and discuss a report from the provincial government on labor, employment, and wages and welfare work; to discuss a report from the provincial government on the performance of the provincial delegation at the fifth national games and on views on future physical culture work; and to approve appointments and dismissals."

Governor Wang Senhao gave a report on the first of these topics. He said: "There are phenomena of spiritual pollution in the province's theoretical and literature and art circles. The Central Committee's policy decision on guarding against and eliminating spiritual pollution is completely applicable to Shanxi reality." He put forward the following measures to be taken:

"1. The people's government and departments concerned at all levels must list the work of the theory, culture, education and other departments in an important place on their agenda, regularly study it, supervise and inspect it, and solve problems in good time. They must resolutely overcome weakness and laxity. It is necessary to organize the cadres to seriously study the speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the Second Plenary Session and the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping,' so as to enhance their understanding, strengthen their ability to make distinctions, and insure that they spontaneously maintain political and ideological unity with the Central Committee.

"With regard to certain units where there are serious problems, it is necessary to send work groups in to carry out the necessary rectification of the leadership groups.

"2. All departments and units must spend some time and concentrate forces to take a thorough stocktaking of the problems of spiritual pollution. The problems thereby exposed must be analyzed in a truth-seeking way. We must carry out comradely, appropriate, and convincing criticism with regard to erroneous works and viewpoints. We must simultaneously take stock, put things right, and improve the situation. We must strictly guard the past and absolutely prohibit any more propaganda for spiritual pollution.

"3. The political and legal departments must crack down hard on criminal elements who make or disseminate reactionary and pornographic audio and videotapes, and lewd books and pictures. The culture and industry and commerce administrative departments must strengthen the work of inspecting, straightening out, and controlling audio and videotapes, books and pictures.

"4. Lively works with healthy and vivid content should conduct propaganda and education for the masses, especially youths and juveniles, in collectivism, patriotism, and communism. We must vigorously publicize and commend heroic and model figures on all fronts, and promote the drive for five stresses, four points of beauty, and three loves. The task of building socialist spiritual civilization should be implemented in every grassroots unit.

"5. We must seriously carry out the principles and policies stipulated by the central authorities. We must not equate people who have caused spiritual pollution with people who have committed economic and other crimes. We must avoid the simple, onesided, crude, and excessive criticism and the erroneous methods of savage struggle and merciless attacks, as practiced in the past. Problems should be dealt with for what they are. We must adopt the attitude of helping comrades who have made mistakes, and allow them to make a fair and reasonable defense and clarification of their views and of the facts. In particular, we must welcome and encourage them to make sincere self-criticism, put down their burdens, advance to the battle with light packs, and plunge into the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution."

Governor Wang Senhao pointed out in conclusion: "While eliminating the phenomena of spiritual pollution, we must strengthen leadership over economic work. We must certainly not slacken economic work in the slightest. We must certainly not slacken economic work in the slightest. We must seriously do a good job in the current reforms in economic work. We must strive to fulfill this year's national economic and social development plans, and prepare for next year's work."

CSO: 4005/199

NORTH REGION

SHANXI ARTICLE ON ELIMINATING SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

SK181311 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Go Into Action and Eliminate Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] At the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping set forth the ideological front could not carry on the matter of spiritual pollution. This is a heavy task, confronting the entire party, of extremely urgent, practical significance as well as of deeply historical significance, and set forth a strategic task for strengthening Marxist theoretical construction and making the socialist literary and art undertakings flourishing.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a large number of ideological, theoretical, cultural and art workers across our province have done a great deal of work to propagate the lines, principles and policies of the party, to persist in the four fundamental principles, to create a new situation in our province's ideological and cultural work, and to strengthen socialist spiritual civilization. We should fully affirm our remarkable achievements in these aspects. However, we must not neglect the phenomenon of spiritual pollution, which exists strongly in our province.

The bourgeois ideology of "putting money first in everything" not only seriously corrodes the people's thinking, but also seriously intrudes into some cultural units. So long as we can fish for money, socialist orientation, professional morality, the level of art and the quality of performances and publication will all be ignored. Works, performances, articles and even lectures are regarded as commodities, with which we can seek profits. The phenomena in which literary persons are not cultured and not honest or upright, are by no means unusual. Some units regard the contract responsibility system as capitalist free competition. They do not work together with one heart or help one another, but counteract each other's efforts both in open strife and veiled struggle.

The tendency of bourgeois liberalization is quite serious among some cultural groups. They only concentrate on democracy to the neglect of centralism, concentrate on rights to the neglect of obligation, and concentrate on organizational consideration, but do not listen to organizational direction. Some units even get into a situation of planning to "abolish" party branches.

Some low-class and vulgar goods, such as "fantastic story," "flowery style history," "complicated legal case," "chivalrous bandit" and "detective" books, appear at bookstores, desks, reading rooms and pillow-sides. These waste the precious time of the people and sap their revolutionary will. Some obscene books and periodicals, photographs, videotapes and copies of handwritten works that have been totally prohibited for a long time, still spread publicly or privately, and become a source of pollution, resulting in the fact that some persons and especially juveniles commit crimes.

Witches, sorcerers, fortunetellers, foretellers and geomancers are bound to manifest themselves. To our surprise, some scholars and distinguished personages believe them and do not hesitate to spend a high price for a divination. Feudal and superstitious wedding and funeral ceremonies are prevalent at some localities and not a few communist party members and cadres are involved. In some localities, even secretaries of party branches are in command of repairing temples.

New theory focusing on "socialist alienation" and bourgeois humanitarianism and the literary and art works with these ideologies and theories are sources of pollution with a far-reaching influence. We cannot neglect the influence of these ideologies and theories over the theoretical and cultural circles and the people of our province. To a certain extent, some current social problems and the ideological confusion of many youths are related to this pollution.

No matter what banner they flaunt and what fashionable dresses they wear, all spiritual pollution essentially spreads various corrosive and declining ideologies of bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and a mood of not trusting communist undertakings or party leadership. This basically is opposed to the system of communist ideology and socialism. If we let it spread unchecked, it may bring calamity to the country and the people.

[SK181320] However, it does not mean that all comrades have got a clear understanding of the seriousness of spiritual pollution. For instance, some units hold such ideas as "we have already checked our units and found we have never published something of dissimulation and humanitarianism, thus we have no serious problem"; and "the people here even do not know what dissimulation, the modernist school and existentialism are, thus it is impossible that we are affected." This obviously is a lopsided and narrow view. "Having never published something" and "not knowing something" is not equivalent to nonexistence. As an ideological trend in society, spiritual pollution is ubiquitous. Because spiritual pollution exerts an imperceptible influence on people's thinking, we are often unaware of it even if we have been affected. Herein lies the seriousness of the problem. Therefore, we must broaden our horizons, deepen our thinkings and avoid looking at problems only from the superficial phenomenon at our own units.

"A check was made just 1 or 2 years ago; why should we check this time?" This is an erroneous mood of being fed up with checks. It is true that in 1981 our province had weeded out some erroneous publications and performances in accordance with the arrangements of the CPC Central Committee. However, we must notice that weak and listless leadership still exists, the practices of bourgeois liberalization have not been overcome in some areas and such practices

even become very serious at some units. In fact, among some literary and art troupes and workers, the bourgeois ideas and workstyle and the trend of liberalization have become much more serious than a few years ago.

What merits our special attention is that quite a few party organizations have buried themselves in economic construction and have been utterly ignorant and unfeeling of the problems on the ideological front. In these party organizations, spiritual pollution has been given a "green light" for a long time and thus has become extremely serious.

Now, the CPC Central Committee has decided to eliminate spiritual pollution on the ideological front. This is another important strategic decision which falls in with the people's wishes. We should actively throw ourselves into this struggle. Party organizations at all levels must list this work as an important item on their daily agenda, the party leading cadres should charge at the head of party members, and all party members and cadres should be concerned with and positively participate in this struggle.

The comrades on the ideological, theoretical, literary and art fronts should be worthy of the honorable name of "the engineer of human souls," and should spearhead the struggle of eliminating spiritual pollution. A real Marxist should speak out.

The comrades on other fronts should not merely engross themselves in vocational work. They should concern themselves with affairs of state. Eliminating spiritual pollution is a major event of life and death for the party and the state and thus everybody is dutybound.

Of course, eliminating spiritual pollution is an arduous and painstaking work. On no account can we proceed with the work in a simple, onesided and crude manner, or wage ruthless struggle and deal merciless blows in this regard. We should seriously conduct criticism and self-criticism. Criticism should be entirely reasonable. In conducting criticism, we should have realistic scientific analysis. It is forbidden to negate all of one's achievements on account of one mistake, to adopt the attitude that every bush and tree looks like an enemy, and to oppress others on the strength of one's powers and by using lame arguments. Those comrades who have committed mistakes should be allowed to reply to a charge, be given a time for deep thinking and should be encouraged to conduct sincere self-criticism. It will be all right if one corrects his mistakes once they have been discovered. In particular, the people who have committed mistakes are welcomed to correct their mistakes, give up their evils and actively throw themselves into the struggle of eliminating spiritual pollution.

CSO: 4005/199

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

SHANXI MEETING CONCLUDES--The fourth meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee concluded on 26 November, Vice Chairman Guo Xinan presiding. Chairman Juan Bosheng and vice chairmen and members were also present. Governor Wang Senhao attended as an observer. The meeting approved a resolution on strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization and guarding against and eliminating spiritual pollution. Guo Xinan delivered a summation speech. The meeting appointed (Ji Enlan) director of the provincial public health department, and (Bai Yingqi) director of the provincial No 2 light industry department. [HK270603 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Nov 83]

NEI MONGGOL CADRE COLLEGE--The Nei Monggol Administrative Cadre College, the first of its kind in the region, held its school opening ceremony in Hohhot on 21 November. This college has three specialized 2-year courses in secretarial, industrial enterprise managerial and agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry studies. Zhao Zhinhong, vice chairman of the regional government, announced the decision of the regional CPC committee and government to establish this college. Liu Guiqian, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, extended warm greetings to the school faculty on behalf of the regional CPC committee and government. Responsible comrades of various regional departments, committees, offices and bureaus and of various institutions of higher learning attended the ceremony. [SK270558 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 83 SK]

SHANXI PLA FARM PRODUCTION--Party committees at the Shanxi Military District have seriously implemented the relevant instructions of the Central Military Commission and worked hard in developing agricultural and sideline production. This year the military district produced 1,729,000 jin of grain, 30,000 jin of oil, 1.47 million jin of vegetables, and 149,000 jin of meat and eggs. Total output value was 918,000 yuan, and total income was 484,000 yuan. [HK240730 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Nov 83 HK]

CSO: 4005/199

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG ON IMPROVEMENT OF LOCAL POWER ORGANS

SK27037 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, the forum sponsored by the sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee with the participation of responsible persons from the people's congresses at city and county levels concluded on 26 November. Speaking at the forum were Chen Lei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee.

In his speech, Comrade Chen Lei stated: Over the past few years, the provincial and local people's congress Standing Committees have done a great deal of work and have scored marked achievements in earnestly exercising their function and power authorized by the Constitution and the organic Law for Local Congresses, Governments.

He stated: The system of the people's congress is our country's fundamental political system. Establishing a Standing Committee among local people's congresses at or above the county level is an important transformation of our country's local political power organizations. Doing a good job in conducting the Standing Committee work in local people's congresses at all levels in an effort to bring into full play the role of the country's local power organs has a vital bearing on the enforcement of current socialist democracy and legal systems and on strengthening the building of local political power at all levels. The current problem is that some comrades have lacked sufficient understanding of the country's important transformation concerning political systems. This has adversely affected to a certain degree the performance of the Standing Committee work in local people's congresses and the better role played by the country's local power organs. This requires us to better study the Constitution and the Organic Law for Local Congresses and Governments, and to enhance the sense of legal systems among cadres at all levels. Meanwhile, it is necessary to conduct extensive propaganda work among the people so as to heighten the understanding of the broad masses of cadres and the people with reference to the character, position, and role of the people's congress Standing Committee.

In his speech, Comrade Zhao Dezun stated: To fulfill the 1984 tasks and to create a new situation in the work of the Standing Committee of the congress, people's congress Standing Committees at all levels and their working personnel, particularly their leading cadres, should earnestly study Deng Xiaoping's Selected Works and should clearly discern a series of important principles and policies set forth by the party in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They should delve into reality to carry out investigations and studies so as to bring about fairly great improvement to their ideology, work, and workstyle.

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETINGS ENDS

SK280202 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] The third Standing Committee meeting of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee ended in Changchun on 27 November after a 5-day session. The meeting was devoted mainly to the relay and study of the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and of the important speeches by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, and to the relay of the guidelines of the second meeting of the fourth provincial CPC committee. The meeting heard the report made by Comrade Huo Mingguang, deputy governor, with regard to the current provincial economic situation and to the future tasks. The meeting also heard the report delivered by (Xie Yufeng), deputy secretary of the political and judicial committee under the provincial CPC committee, concerning the province's situation on dealing blows to serious criminal offences, and the report made by Comrade Luo Yuejia, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, regarding the investigation on policy implementation among CPPCC members at all levels across the province conducted by the investigation group of the provincial CPPCC committee.

In the course of discussion, meeting participants raised many pertinent suggestions on helping the CPC in party rectification, in eliminating spiritual pollution, and in implementing the party's policy concerning the United Front work.

The meeting called on CPPCC committees at all levels throughout the province, democratic parties, and nonparty figures on all circles to penetratingly study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," integrate the study of documents on party rectification with that of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and continuously sum up and popularize their experiences from the study and exchange their opinions on the study. It is necessary to enthusiastically help the CPC in party rectification with the attitude of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing both good fortune and bad. It is also necessary to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution with the weapon of criticism and self-criticism in an effort to correct the rightist, weak, and listless situation on the ideological front and to build the socialist spiritual civilization. At the same time, it is necessary to help pertinent departments further implement the party's policy concerning the United Front work, concerning

intellectuals, former industrialists and businessmen, and the policy concerning the people who have revolted and defected to our side so as to arouse initiative in all fields and contribute to effecting a fundamental turn for the better in the state financial and economic situation, in social conducts, and in party style.

The meeting also adopted the circular on penetrating study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the resolution on resolutely supporting the decision concerning dealing severe blows to criminal offences, and the decision on adding the motions work commission for the provincial CPC committee and on some personnel appointments.

Comrade Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, attended the meeting. Comrade Zhang Fengqi, vice-chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, summed up the meeting.

CSO: 4005/206

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING MEETING TO MARK DECEMBER 9TH MOVEMENT HELD

SK020304 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] This afternoon, some 530 persons, including university and vocational school students and revolutionaries of the older generation who have participated in the December 9th Movement, joyfully gathered together at the Youth Palace in Liaoning to ceremoniously mark the 48th anniversary of the December 9th Movement. Dai Suli, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, Chen Suzhi, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee, Shen Xianhui, Standing Committee member of provincial CPC committee and director of the propaganda department, Liu Yiyun, Standing Committee member of the provincial advisory commission, and Ma Longxiang, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and professor of the Dongbei Engineering Institute attended the meeting. Dai Suli, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke.

This meeting was jointly held by the provincial CYL committee, the provincial higher educational bureau, the provincial students' federation, the Shenyang City CYL Committee, and the Shenyang City Students' Federation. Six veteran cadres, including (Zheng Hongxuan), who have participated in the December 9th Movement, reviewed the glorious history of the movement. Comrade Liu Wen also presented a set of photographs of the December 9th Movement, which he had kept for years, to the provincial CYL committee. He encouraged youths to promote the revolutionary traditions and to undertake the heavy tasks of building the motherland.

Comrade (An Dongqing), chairman of the provincial students' federation, issued an open letter of suggestions to all university and vocational school students on behalf of the meeting and decided to designate the period between 4 and 11 December as the social practice activity week. He called on youths and students to come out of their own little worlds to learn from the people and to plunge into the great cause of the four modernizations. He urged them to launch creative and colorful social practice activities that benefit the people.

CSO: 4005/206

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG STATE SECURITY DEPARTMENT--The Heilongjiang Provincial State Security Department was established on 1 November. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provisional people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee and of the Ministry of State Security attended the [phrase indistrict] Gong Benyan, deputy governor of Heilongjiang Province, chaired the meeting and read the personnel namelist of the Heilongjiang provincial state security department. Zhao Dezun spoke on behalf of the provincial CPC committee. [Text] [SK270604 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 83 p 1 SK]

HEILONGJIANG STUDENT ENROLLMENT--On 15 November, the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and government approved a report submitted by the provincial higher educational bureau on the enrollment of students into institutions of higher learning between the period of 1982 and 1987. It was decided that by 1987, the total annual enrollment of the province's 23 full-time institutions of higher learning will be 13,690 students, an increase of 78.3 percent over 1982; and that of cadre schools, 40,613 students, an increase of 52.5 percent; and the average annual increase in enrollment will be 2,796 students. The number of postgraduates in cadre schools will increase from 150 to 700 and the total enrollment of television university, evening universities, correspondence schools and workers' universities will be 166,000 persons, an increase of 2.4 times over 1982. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Nov 83 SK]

CSO: 4005/206

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG RADIO DISCUSSES COMBATING LIBERALISM

HK190340 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Station commentary: "Oppose Liberalism, Launch Active Ideological Struggle"]

[Text] Comrade Mao Zedong's work "Oppose Liberalism" is a good Marxist article. We suggest that the leading comrades at all levels, especially the comrades on the ideological front, seriously study this work and act in its spirit. This is of universal important significance for victoriously unfolding the struggle to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution.

Spiritual pollution on the ideological front comes from two sources. One is the influence of the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalism. The other is that the standpoint, viewpoint, and methods of certain comrades are questionable; in the face of spiritual pollution, certain comrades in the party are excessively tolerant, irresolute and hesitant, and act in a weak fashion due to fear of difficulties; they adopt an attitude of making concessions in order to avoid trouble, and fail to wage resolute struggle against certain erroneous things or to completely correct them.

At present, in resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution, we must concentrate on correcting these rightist, weak, and lax trends, and the liberalism among some comrades.

Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in "Oppose Liberalism": We advocate active ideological struggle, because it is the most effective weapon for reaching unity in the party and the revolutionary bodies. In eliminating spiritual pollution, the responsible comrades of the party organizations must dare to come forward and speak out and boldly criticize all unhealthy things; they must certainly not be filled with misgivings and relax or even abandon criticism and struggle against spiritual pollution. No party-member cadre, including party-member experts, scholars, writers, and artists, is allowed to count on special privileges; all of them must examine their words and deeds of recent years, and analyze which of them were correct and which incorrect. They should conduct sincere self-criticism with regard to incorrect and erroneous words and deeds.

Every party member is obligated to carry out such self-criticism, and no one may avoid it. With regard to the mistakes of comrades, we should carry out comradely, seriously, truth-seeking, appropriate, and convincing criticism.

When stressing launching active ideological struggle, we must, as before, pay attention to guarding against leftist errors. We must by no means respect the so-called criticism as carried out in the past, which was oversimplified, one-sided, [word indistinct], and excessive, or the method of waging savage struggle and dealing merciless blows.

Comrade Mao Zedong's work "Oppose Liberalism" is an effective weapon for us in resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution. The leading comrades at all levels must, when implementing the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, seriously study this work in connection with the reality of their thinking and work. Through study, they should enhance their theoretical level of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and their analytical ability. In this way, they can keep cool heads in the face of all kinds of harmful bourgeois viewpoints and erroneous trends of thought, and carry out serious criticism and active struggle against them, thus ensuring that socialist modernization and all ideological and cultural undertakings will constantly advance victoriously along the correct socialist path.

CSO: 4005/197

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETS ON WORK TASKS

HK270743 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Zhang Ze, chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Advisory Committee, stressed in a speech at the committee's second meeting yesterday: At present the provincial advisory committee should concentrate on carrying out investigation and study centering on party rectification, the elimination of spiritual pollution, and economic work, and act as the provincial CPC committee's assistants and staff officers.

Reviewing and summing up work since the establishment of the provincial advisory committee, Zhang Ze said: In order to act as the provincial CPC committee's assistants and staff officers, many comrades of the advisory committee have taken part in work commissioned by the provincial CPC committee. They have participated in the work of the provincial CPC committee's leadership group for structural reform and in structural reform in provincial-level units, prefectures, and cities, and have taken part in party rectification pilot projects, and in the crackdown on serious economic and other crime. Some comrades have actively taken part in compiling party history materials and in writing memoirs of the revolution, and so on. In the past 6 months and more many members, depending on their health and specialities, have gone to grassroots units to investigate and study selected topics. They have written a number of informative and analytical investigation reports and put forward positive suggestions to the provincial CPC committee and the departments concerned.

The meeting discussed the future work of the advisory committee, and held that it should concentrate on the following tasks.

1. Actively take part in party rectification. All members of the committee should set an example in actively taking part in party rectification activities in their own units. They should play a major role in weeding out [qingli] people of three categories.
2. In order to inherit and develop Mao Zedong Thought, the Standing Committee of the provincial advisory committee has decided to convene a forum before 26 December to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong.

3. Pay attention to discovering talent, and help the party committees at all levels to select and recommend outstanding young cadres.

4. Continue to launch investigation and study, and gradually carry out investigations and special discussions on a number of major issues in a planned way.

Committee vice chairmen Chen Yuanfang, Zhang Fanghai, and Bai Wenhua attended and spoke at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/197

NORTHWEST REGION

CPC, PLA MEET ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK221148 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Summary] A meeting jointly held by the regional CPC committee, the regional people's government, and the CPC committee of the Urumqi PLA units on exchanging the experience of army men and civilians on building spiritual civilization opened in Urumqi this morning.

The main items on the meeting are: relaying the spirit of the national symposium on building civilized villages and towns in rural areas and the armywide meeting on activities of building socialist spiritual civilization by army men and civilians; summing up and exchanging experience on the activities of army men and civilians building spiritual civilization and building civilized villages in the region; and promoting activities of army men and civilians building spiritual civilization in the region.

Responsible comrades of the regional CPC committee and the Urumqi PLA units, including Janabil, Fu Wen, and Codanoff attended the meeting. Comrade Fu Wen delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: "The region has carried out the activities of army men and civilians building civilization for more than 1 year. The activities of building civilized villages have also been carried out in many localities in the region." Particularly after relevant documents of the central leadership were relayed in April this year, the region has more vigorously carried out activities of army men and civilians jointly building spiritual civilization and activities of building civilized villages. As a result, people of various nationalities in those units concerned have greatly changed their mental attitude. A great number of good people and deeds have emerged in various localities. People have fought against the spread of feudal superstition, decadent bourgeois ideas, and pornographic things. Unhealthy practices such as gambling, robbery, and fighting were hit hard. There has appeared a new good situation in social order, in social mood, in service, in public health, in the relationship between the army and the people, and in the unity of various nationalities.

Comrade Fu Wen called on all participating comrades to earnestly study the documents and learn from each other through exchanging experience so as to promote the activities of army men and civilians jointly building spiritual civilization in the region.

Responsible persons of all relevant departments of the region and the Urumqi PLA units, responsible persons in charge of ideological and political work from the southern Xinjiang Military District, the northern Xinjiang Military District, and the eastern Xinjiang Military District, and representatives of advanced units of army men and civilians jointly building spiritual civilization attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/197

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG EDUCATION WORK MEETING CONCLUDES

HK260303 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Summary] The regional education work conference concluded in Urumqi today after 10 days in session. Through study and discussion, the participants got a clearer idea of the policies and measures for developing education.

Ismail Amat, secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional government, spoke at the concluding session. He said: "This has been a meeting to prepare talent for developing and building Xinjiang. It has also been a mobilization meeting to implement the important instructions of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun and eliminate spiritual pollution on the [word indistinct] education front. This meeting will play a very good stimulating role in creating a new situation in the region's education work."

Ismail Amat said: "We must clearly realize that in growth rate and scale, and especially in quality, education in Xinjiang does not meet the needs of the modernization drive in the region. The urgent task, therefore, facing the education departments at all levels is, on the existing basis, to speed up the development of education of all types, thoroughly implement the party's education principles, carry out the necessary reforms of the existing education system by proceeding from Xinjiang realities, and solve the problem of the failure of education to meet the needs of modernization centered on economic construction."

Ismail Amat said: "For historical reasons, there are relatively more problems in education quality in minority-nationality schools. We must take steps to narrow the education quality gap between these schools and Han schools as soon as possible. It is necessary that, in enrolling students, institutes of higher education provide the necessary care for minority-nationality candidates sitting entrance examinations. However, the most fundamental thing in cultivating qualified minority-nationality talent is to further improve the quality of teaching, get a good grasp of primary and secondary education, and lay a good foundation from an early age. We must speed up the training of minority-nationality teachers, and compile and translate teaching and reference materials in minority [phrase indistinct] Han language and writing is an important aspect of improving education quality in minority-nationality schools. It is, therefore, necessary to vigorously step up the teaching of Han language in secondary and primary minority-nationality schools, and also organize university classes to make

up the missed lessons in this respect. We must train Han language teachers in a planned way, and edit and publish Han language teaching materials. Everyone should start learning Han language in primary school. At the same time, we must advocate that Han students study local minority-nationality languages. Schools that are able to do so should start lessons in these languages."

Ismail Amat said: "We must uphold the principle of separating religion from education. Religion may not interfere in education. Propaganda for religion should not be carried out for students in ordinary schools, and religious activities should not be conducted there. Students must not be forced to believe in religion. No form of religious lesson may be given in the schools. It is forbidden to use religion in any way to interfere in or wreck normal teaching order in the schools. It is forbidden to interfere in or hinder in any way the conduct of education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and in science and culture in the schools."

Also present at the closing session were regional party and government leaders including Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Ba Dai, and Fu Wen.

CSO: 4005/197

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGZHOU PLA PUBLICATION POPULAR AMONG TROOPS

HK260834 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by Wang Jining [3769 1015 1337]: "ZHANSHI BAO Is Welcomed by Cadres and Fighters"]

[Text] ZHANSHI BAO [FIGHTERS' NEWS] of the Guangzhou PLA Units, which persists in propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, actively educating grassroots cadres and fighters in patriotic and communist thought, disseminating scientific and cultural knowledge, guiding young fighters to grow healthily, and voluntarily resisting spiritual pollution, is popular among grassroots cadres and fighters.

Many Guangzhou PLA units are stationed on the front of the "window of the south wind." Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, ZHANSHI BAO in accordance with the guidance of the CPC committee of the Guangzhou PLA units, has been handling the work of propagating the upholding of correct political orientation and resisting the corrosion of capitalist corrupt thinking as an important daily issue, while continuing to propagate the achievements made by the party in adopting an open-door policy and the policy of the economic zones. In propagating the upholding of the four basic principles, ZHANSHI BAO highlights and propagates that "Mao Zedong Thought is still our guiding ideology." It has published one article after another, such as "We Must Insist on Studying Well Chairman Mao's Works"; "Mao Zedong Thought Will Shine Forever"; "Mao Zedong Thought Is a Crystallization of the Party and People's Wisdom"; "Carry Forward Our Army's Fine Tradition of Studying Mao Zedong Thought"; and so forth. It has successively reported the experiences and deeds of grassroots cadres and fighters in insisting on studying Mao Zedong's works, in applying Mao Zedong Thought to guide their work, and in resisting the corrosion of capitalist corrupt thinking. Furthermore, ZHANSHI BAO has given wide coverage to and propagated that "only socialism can save China," in view of the confused understanding among some young fighters. It has started publishing special columns and pages, such as "Socialism Is Fine"; "My Beloved Country, Mr Beloved Hometown"; "Cadres and Fighters Praise Hometowns"; "New Things in Hometowns"; "Family Interviews"; and so forth, so as to let the masses of cadres and fighters feel the incomparable superiority of the socialist system.

In propagating the building of spiritual civilization and eliminating spiritual pollution, ZHANSHI BAO has treated the work of propagating the ideal of communism, moral concepts, and outlook on life as the important content. It started a special page on "Ideals, Inclination, and Sentiment," and has organized five discussions on the prospects and opportunities of youths in light of letters from readers. It also has published articles on advanced personages' own experiences as examples. Furthermore, it has pointed out the erroneous viewpoint and way of thinking of young fighters on the issue of their prospects and opportunities by using the advanced thinking and deeds of advanced personages through daily coverage. Aiming at the unhealthy influence from outside, which is relatively greater as the PLA units are at the "Window of the South Wind," the paper, at the same time, has published more than 80 articles, such as "What Wind Is the 'Window of South Wind' Blowing"; "Establish the Aesthetic Standard of the Proletariat"; "Pursuit of Beauty"; "Comments on Photographs"; and so forth. It also started some special columns, such as "Establish New Tendencies by Studying Lei Feng"; "Resist and Never Get Stained by Corrosion"; "Stand Erect at the 'Window of the South Wind'; and so forth, and highlighted and covered some models, such as "a model squad which observes discipline and law" of the 13th Company of a certain PLA unit, which lives "the path between two different worlds." This propaganda of models has effectively helped the cadres and fighters to improve their ability to resist corrosion.

Another characteristic of ZHANSHI BAO is that it attaches great importance to widening young cadres' and fighters' knowledge and field of vision. It guides youths to occupy the ideological and cultural fronts of companies with healthy spiritual and cultural life. The paper has started some special pages on knowledge of literature and art in order to introduce various knowledge, from general knowledge of politics, the military, and culture, to astronomy, geography, historical figures, the landscape and scenic spots, and local conditions and customs; from how to appreciate movies, and read books and periodicals, to how to play music, write poems, and draw paintings, and from how to train troops and fight a battle, to how to make better the meals for the companies. This knowledge and interesting pages contain ideology, and through a wide range of conversation, they contain communist thought and education. These special pages further arouse the enthusiasm and inclination for seeking knowledge of the broad cadres, fighters, and militia. ZHANSHI BAO is so welcomed among fighters and militia that they vie with one another to subscribe to the paper.

CSO: 4005/208

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUANGZHOU ARMY UNITS STRESS BUILDING OF THIRD ECHELON

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Ai Pu [5337 5543] and Liu Nanchang [0491 0589 2490]: "Party Committee of Guangzhou Army Units Earnestly Study the 'Selections from Deng Xiaoping'; Formulate Measures and Stress Building the 'Third Echelon'"]

[Text] The party committee of the Guangzhou army units recently focused on the issue of intensifying the four modernizations and building of leading cadres and became more involved in studying the "Selections from Deng Xiaoping." Not content with the results already achieved in providing new leading cadres of army and division levels, it formulated concrete measures to promptly do a good job in building the "third echelon."

After restructuring and providing leading cadres of army and division levels, the average age of new leading cadres has been considerably lowered and their educational level has increased. At this time, some leaders believe that the new leadership can be stable for 3 to 5 years but lacks a sense of urgency in fostering the "third echelon." Integrating with this reality, the standing committee of the party committee of the Guangzhou army units studied once more Comrade Deng Xiaoping's concerned discussion and the party Central Committee's major policy on building the "third echelon" and analyzed the state of the leading cadres of division level and above. Although members of the leading group of cadres are relatively young in age they are still far from meeting the overall demands of the four modernizations. Therefore, emphasis on building the "third echelon" is at present an urgent task.

They proceed from the realities of the army units and proposed concrete measures to speed up building the "third echelon": First, provide leading cadres of regiment level and above by echelons, and there must be a certain proportion of young cadres. Second, consciously foster cadres of regiment level and above who are holding office as pre-elected high-level leading cadres. Third, all levels of leadership, particularly the first in command of army and government, must act personally, inspect and select reserve cadres, and must provide special persons to take charge of this task at all levels. Fourth, attention must be paid to increasing the starting point of quality of reserve cadres, stress selection from the army, graduates from local schools and advanced personages who have practical experience and whose educational level is higher.

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CSO: 4005/49

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT OF DUAL TALENTS FOR MILITARY, LOCAL SECTORS REPORTED

Beijing HEBEI HUABAO in Chinese Apr 83 p 20

[Report by Liang Youwei [2733 2589 3634] and Zhang Xingwen [1728 5281 2429]: "Develop Dual Talents for Military and Local Sectors--A Report from the Barracks"]

[Text] We recently came to report on certain antiaircraft artillery units, advanced units of the Beijing armed forces which develop dual talents for military and local sectors.

This regiment began its work to develop dual talents since 1979. This year they earnestly study the instructions of Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee: "Our army must have more vitality. It is not enough to have in mind only the needs of self-building but also the needs of cadres and fighters in their transfer to civilian work back on local areas." "We must learn a variety of knowledge so that after their training our cadres and fighters will be able to fight in battles and also build socialism." In order to carry out Chairman Deng's instructions, the party committee of the regiment further does its best in the work of developing dual talents for military and local sectors, give impetus to full-scale construction in the work of the army units, dare to initiate the new and make bold reforms. Proceeding from the realities of building the army units within the scope of the battalion, it organizes and studies professional knowledge and skills to defend the motherland and the four modernizations, annually appraises the troops and organizes companies with echelons, substance, emphases and step by step. It also strives hard so that within the limited period of service all fighters will be able to master new knowledge each year and learn new skills, the ability to serve the people in this great school of army units and to become qualified dual talents for military and local sectors.

In developing dual talents for military and local sectors, they took the standpoint of the needs in the transfer and retirement of future cadres and fighters and, according to individual specialities of army officers and men, they set up study groups for 20 different types of professional knowledge and specialized skills such as radio, art, photography, cooking, agricultural machinery, agronomy, young plant nursery and electrical engineering. Moreover, they tried every way to raise funds and purchased books on specialized

knowledge and skills as well as photographic, wireless and other types of equipment. The regiment set up a resource office and the companies set up an office to develop talents. As a result, cadres and fighters have materials to study and equipment to use in their work and experiments.

Emphasis on learning scientific and educational knowledge has increased the educational level and specialized skill level of army officers and men, promoted full-scale construction in the work of the armed units. Annual progress has been made in the entire regiment's military, political and rear-service work, bringing a new look to the building of regiment forces. In military training, the overall result in the training of the entire regiment has been excellent in the past 4 years. In political work, there has been no political incident for 4 consecutive years.

For 5 consecutive years the regiment has been evaluated as an "advanced regiment in planned parenthood," the work committee of the regiment as a "pacemaker in building spiritual civilization" and the regiment has been set up by the army as an "advanced unit of spiritual civilization." In rear-service work, the whole regiment has fostered backbone contingents which understand their professional work, have skills, know how to manage agricultural sideline production as well as maintenance and repair of equipment. In 1982, it was commended by the three headquarters as an "advanced unit of agricultural sideline production." Many comrades spoke from profound experience: "Emphasis on cultivating talents makes it easier to lead the army units, things can be better handled when we have talents."

The work of developing dual talents has also provided useful and talented persons for the four modernization program and has truly shown that the army units are a great school. Since 1979, that regiment has provided 567 persons of different talents who have learned specialized skills. Some of them have become national champions, some are restaurant managers and some are art designers. Many old fighters have written to the army units: "It is the great school of army units that has trained me. The army unit is my base and take-off point. I can never forget it."

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CSO: 4005/49

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PARTY RECTIFICATION IN GUANGZHOU MILITARY REGION

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIF , in Chinese 23 Aug 83 p 1

[Report: "Party Committee of Guangzhou Military Region Integrates Practice With the Study of 'Selections from Deng Xiaoping,' Eliminate 'Left' Influence, Intensify Ideological Building of Leading Cadres"]

[Text] On the basis of having everyone read over the "Selections from Deng Xiaoping," the standing committee of the Guangzhou Military Region recently spent a 6-day period focusing on the issues of adherence to the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, studying the concerned essays and basic arguments in the "Selections" and integrating with practice to sum up experience and lessons so that everyone further enhanced his consciousness in eliminating the "left" and in intensifying the ideological building of leading cadres.

In their study, they talked about the party committee of the military region having made considerable progress in adhering to seeking truth from facts and in correcting its ideological line through repeated study of the party's line, policies and guiding principles since the Third Plenum of the CPC Central Committee to remove "left" influence. However, their understanding of ideology and theory still falls short of what the "Selections" call for. In the ideology and method of work guidance there is frequent subjectivism, formalism and indiscriminate copying. The influence of "left" ideology remains a serious obstacle in our effort to initiate a new situation. Having analyzed the causes of "left" stubbornness, Comrade Wang Jianyuan [3769 1696 0337] and Political Commissar Huang Dechu [7806 1795 0443] said that only by a prolonged period of study and transformation can we thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of the "left," consciously adhere to seeking truth from facts and maintain a high degree of ideological and political consistency with the party Central Committee.

By exposing the "left" and discussing its harmfulness, everyone has further understood the prolonged and arduous character of the task of eliminating the "left," studied and formulated three measures to become more involved in eliminating the "left" and to intensify the ideological building of leading cadres of the party committee. First, work hard to build a theoretical foundation, raise the level of Marxism-Leninism, learn how to use the Marxist-Leninist standpoint, viewpoint and method to analyze and understand issues, break free from the restraints of bookishness and dogmatism and consciously

remove interference of the "left" and right. Second, become more involved in investigation and research and improving work style, demand members of the party committee to exclude themselves from meetings, documents and general routine, exert their energy primarily on investigation and research, conscientiously help to resolve grassroots problems, work hard to probe and popularize the new experience of educating and training the militia in the new situation. Third, eradicate selfish ideas and personal considerations, foster the revolutionary spirit of selflessness and fearlessness, adhere to party spirit and principles, consciously contribute oneself to the army and the four modernizations, rouse the spirit and initiate a new situation for building the armed forces of the military region and the militia.

9586

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANXI RETIRED PLA CADRES PROMOTE 'COMMUNIST' IDEAS

HK301030 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] According to SHANXI RIBAO, retired veteran cadres of the Shanxi Military District have gone into society to enthusiastically disseminate communist ideas to guide the masses to resist spiritual pollution, and have become efficient assistants of party and government organs in political and ideological work. From now on, there will be over 530 retired veteran cadres from the military district who will voluntarily go deep into the factories, rural areas, schools, and neighborhoods to carry on education in the revolutionary tradition, and in cherishing the party, the motherland, and socialism among the masses. Their action has promoted powerfully the construction of spiritual civilization.

Since (Sun Hanxin), retired cadre, the former propaganda group leader of Linfen (?battalion), volunteered to become the county's instructor in political theory, he has written more than 260 lectures for propaganda, has lectured in organs, factories, and mines, and has won the commendations of the masses.

Today's SHANXI RIBAO also publishes a commentator's article entitled "Learn From the Retired Cadres of the Army."

CSO: 4005/208

BA YI RADIO

BA YI DISAPPROVES REAGAN'S UPCOMING CHINA VISIT

OW200435 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin 1325 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress pointed out: China's foreign policy proceeds from the fundamental interests of the people of China and the rest of the world. It follows an overall long-term strategy, and is definitely not swayed by expediency or by anyone's instigation or provocation. Undoubtedly, we should unconditionally carry out our foreign policy in accordance with this correct guidance. However, because of U.S. President Reagan's upcoming visit to our country, we are facing a question: Will Reagan's visit be in the fundamental interests of the Chinese people? Many comrades have shown grave concern over this question. Indeed, numerous facts have shown that Reagan's visit to our country will be in the interests of U.S. imperialism only and will do our country more harm than good.

Many comrades have given the following views on the question of Reagan's visit to China:

1. According to U.S. sources, Reagan and Co. have openly said that his visit to China will benefit the presidential reelection campaign. The visit is likely to help Reagan win the U.S. presidential election in November 1984. They intend to regard the visit as a major victory in Reagan's diplomatic line. Reagan's followers also lavish praise on him, calling him wise statesman. They act as if Reagan could speak a common language with the leader of Communist China and both sides could sit down and talk. But it must be pointed out that in fact Reagan and Co. are shamelessly attempting to regard his visit to our country and his talks with the leaders of our country as a trump card to win the U.S. presidential election. They attempt to use the leaders of our country as pawns in their election. Is this act by the U.S. imperialists not an insult to the human dignity of the Chinese leaders and the national dignity of China?
2. The U.S. imperialists also attempt to declare to the whole world through Reagan's visit to our country that he is capable of improving relations with Communist China while at the same time maintaining close ties with the Kuomintang in Taiwan. Actually, Reagan is the Kuomintang's close and loyal friend. Since Reagan assumed power, ties between the United States and the Kuomintang have been greatly strengthened and expanded. Yet the leaders of our country still want to

invite Reagan for a formal visit to China. Reagan tries to tell the world through the visit that the leaders of Communist China yield to the two-China policy he pushes. Needless to say, this is in the interests of the U.S. imperialists, but greatly damages China's international prestige.

3. With the help of Reagan's visit to our country, U.S. imperialism attempts to show that the United States is developing relations with the Third World countries. But the point is, the aggressive activities and banditry of U.S. imperialism in all parts of the world have triggered the indignation and opposition of the people of all countries in the Third World. Today, no leader of any Third World country would dare invite U.S. chieftain Reagan to visit their country and hold talks. It is precisely because of this that the U.S. imperialists attempt to tell the world through Reagan's visit to our country that developing countries may invite him to visit and hold talks with them. However, this also obviously shows that Reagan's visit to our country can only benefit U.S. imperialism and can never be in the fundamental interests of the people of China and the rest of the world.

In short, these views by many comrades are credible. They are timely and merit discussion and study. Our country should proceed from the fundamental interests of the people of China and the rest of the world and genuinely pursue an independent foreign policy.

CSO: 4005/207

BA YI RADIO

REPORT ON WEINBERGER'S ANTI-CHINA REMARKS

OW080001 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Following U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to our country, Chinese security organs submitted a special report to the Central Military Commission [zhong yang jun wei]. Documented with ample facts, the report exposed the reactionary nature and ugly features of this American military chieftain, a hypocritical and vicious anti-China and anticommunist element. Unfortunately, however, this significant report has been withheld by some leaders.

The following is the report:

During his visit to our country, Weinberger looked friendly and gentle. In fact, however, he was extremely hostile to our country, our party, our armed forces and our people. For example:

1. When Weinberger visited the Xian aviation engine plant, a plant built with British assistance, he was told that, owing to extremely complex and irrational production technology, the plant was not in full operation. He immediately said that he wished the plant could surmount all difficulties so that airplane engines could be mass produced. As soon as he walked out of the plant, however, Weinberger told his aides: I will report to the president that the United States can sell its technology and technical knowhow to the Chinese at a high price without any worry since these ignorant and stupid people cannot understand, let alone master our production technology. By the time they do, it will be obsolete.

2. During his talks with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, Weinberger made a special effort to brag about U.S. weapons and said that China should buy a lot of them. After dinner, however, Weinberger told his aides: Of course, what we are going to sell to the Chinese will be only unsalable second or third-grade weapons. The more of these weapons the Chinese buy, the tighter will be our rope around their neck and the more firmly will they be tied to our tanks.

3. When Weinberger watched a firing exercise at a certain army unit and saw a fighter miss the target, he comforted him, saying: That's alright, that's alright. You can do it with some more practice. But when he left the firing range, he whispered to his aides: These yellow skinned people are all (cross-eyed). They can never learn how to shoot because their two eyes are pointing in different directions.

4. During his visit to Xian, Weinberger said during a banquet: In ancient days, Emperor Qinshihuangdi ordered the construction of the Great Wall in order to guard this city against the threat from the north. The threat you are facing today still comes from the north. But now the United States can help you build a new steel great wall. At night, Weinberger told his aides: Let the Chinese and Russians fight each other. Let them kill each other. After that we can build a great wall with the bodies of the Chinese and Russian commies.
5. As Weinberger stepped down from his plane in Hong Kong, he took a deep breath and said: The air is fresher here. These yellow-skinned dogs of China are all odious and impolite. It's terrible for us white folks to have to deal with such inferior people as the Chinese. When I was young, I felt sick whenever I met a Chinese. In those years San Francisco, where I lived, had many Chinese. When they came to where we white people lived, we hit them with rocks and sticks to stop them from polluting the air and to teach those yellow-skinned dogs to respect us white people.
6. On the Taiwan question: At the guest house Weinberger told his aides: During today's talks, that stupid guy asked the United States not to interfere with the settlement of the Taiwan issue. He also put forward a host of reasons. However, the United States has its reasons for not abandoning Taiwan. Aren't the communists latent enemies of the United States? How can we abandon this unsinkable aircraft carrier of the United States? It is because Taiwan and China mainland are in a state of split and confrontation that both the Chinese Communist and Taiwan leaders, like dogs ingratiatingly wagging their tails, are vying to kiss our legs, offering to buy our weapons, respecting our interests and obeying our order. We should keep the confrontation between Taiwan and China mainland going in order to reduce the yellow peril.
7. Insult to our PLA: After Weinberger visited a PLA unit, he said to his aides: Chinese troops do not look like soldiers. They look like sewage workers. They probably never take a bath, as they give off an unpleasant odor. Chinese officers know nothing about advanced weapons. It is a big joke to expect this herd of stupid animals to direct a modern war. Compared with our civilized soldiers, their soldiers are very much like a bunch of uneducated beggars. In fact, the so-called People's Liberation Army is a bunch of disgusting yellow pests who know nothing except millet and rifles.
8. Jeers and insults to our country, people and women: Drinking whisky and smoking cigarets at the guest house, Weinberger and his men jeered at what they saw in China, using insulting language. Weinberger viciously said that all Chinese cities were like dirty ant's nests and the streets were full of muddleheaded ants. They also used profanity to insult Chinese women.

One of Weinberger's trusted followers said: Red Chinese women are not bad. That army woman interpreter who interpreted for us today is particularly pretty. I would like very much to spend a night with such a woman.

Weinberger, opening his big mouth, said shamelessly and proudly: I was in Tianjin in 1945 when I was in the service. At that time, we young American GI's weren't so gentle with Chinese women. When we saw some women in the street, we would drag them onto our jeeps, drive away and have fun with them until we were satisfied. Ha! Ha! Do you know that these beauties can never forget us heroic American GI's all their life?

CSO: 4005/207

BA YI RADIO

PRC CURRENT POLICIES CRITICIZED

OW052208 [Editorial Report] Clandestine Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China at 1325 GMT on 30 October broadcasts the following eight items:

1. A 1-minute report on Wu Xueqian's meeting with the director of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency during his recent visit to the United States, criticizing U.S. authorities for intentionally making such a news public in order to sow dissension between China and the Soviet Union;
2. A 1-minute report on remarks by an unidentified PLA leader that China will be in a chaos and many persons, particularly those who support present policies, will be persecuted after the makers of the present policies die;
3. An under-minute report on the release of a U.S. "spy" from prison in China;
4. An under-minute report that many PLA men regard the current party rectification as a campaign mainly to deal with PLA cadres;
5. An under-minute report claiming that many high-ranking cadres' relatives commit grave economic crimes;
6. An under-minute report on Japanese warships' forthcoming visits to Shanghai and Tianjin;
7. An under-minute report on U.S. attempt to create a defacto recognition of two Chinas in international sports circles; and
8. A 5-minute commentary-type item criticizing China for adopting a pro-U.S. policy since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and saying that the Pro-U.S. Policy enables the United States to enforce its will on China, interfere in China's internal affairs and carry out anti-China activities.

CSO: 4005/207

BA YI RADIO

BA YI URGES RETURN OF JAPANESE DISPUTED ISLANDS

OW240159 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin 1325 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang solemnly pointed out: "Being patriots, we do not tolerate any encroachment of China's national dignity or interests." All commanders and fighters of our army wholeheartedly support this resolute and correct principle. They are determined to carry it out with concrete deeds.

Many commanders and fighters, in particular those of the PLA units stationed along the east China coast, have aired their opinions at discussion meetings, proclaiming that they could no longer tolerate Japan's seizure and occupation of our Diao Yu Dao [Senkaku Islands] and that this issue must be firmly tackled.

Indeed, not only Japan's armed forces have put Diao Yu Dao under their control, but Japan's national flag has been hoisted in our sacred territory. Besides, the Japanese have shamelessly announced to the world that Diao Yu Dao is the Japanese Empire's territory. May we ask, can we continue tolerating Japanese neo-militarism's aggression of China?

It must be pointed out that the reactionary Japanese Government had long since attempted to seize and occupy our Diao Yu Dao. More than 10 years ago, our government solemnly stated that, like Taiwan, Diao Yu Dao, located northeast of Taiwan, along with Huang Yu, Chi Wie, Nan Xiao and Bei Xiao islets, has been China's sacred territory since time immemorial. Its ownership is indisputable. Our government has also indignantly pointed out this fact on many occasions.

What is noteworthy is that U.S. imperialism has gone so far as to openly support the Japanese reactionaries' plot to seize China's territory, alleging that these islands and Okinawa should all be returned to Japan. This is really outrageous. What right do the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have to make an illicit transfer of China's territory? This is another new crime committed by U.S. imperialism against the Chinese people.

At that time, our government took an uncompromising stand and adhered to principle on the Diao Yu Dao issue. However, certain leaders of the party Central Committee later made huge concessions to the Japanese authorities on this issue for the

sake of so-called Sino-Japanese friendly relations. While signing the so-called Sino-Japanese Friendship Treaty, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the Japanese representative reached an agreement that the Diao Yu Dao issue be left to later generations for solution. In other words, the resolution of this major issue concerning our territory and sovereignty was to be indefinitely put off. Taking advantage of our concession and acting as if they were the real owners, the Japanese authorities have been doing whatever they please on Diao Yu Dao. They have conducted a large-scale survey of undersea resources in the Diao Yu Dao area, they have been fishing in waters around Diao Yu Dao and they have dispatched warships there to chase away our fishing vessels. Japan's Navy is also making use of Diao Yu Dao, installing military weather and radar stations, building helicopterpads, tank farms and so on.

It must also be pointed out that, during the recent joint Japan-U.S. exercise, warships and planes of both Japan and the United States made use of military installations on Diao Yu Dao. Actually, Diao Yu Dao has become a military base of Japanese militarism and U.S. imperialism.

We should look at the Diao Yu Dao issue, not only from the political, but from the strategical viewpoint, and absolutely, under no circumstances, can we ignore this infuriating fact. We must recover our motherland's sacred territory, Diao Yu Dao!

CSO: 4005/207

BA YI RADIO

CONSEQUENCES OF PRC ECONOMIC POLICIES CRITICIZED

OW080141 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Since the vigorous implementation of the new economic policies, some peasants, individual urban households, and cooperatively operating small traders and handicraftsmen have markedly improved their living standards. In contrast, the vast numbers of workers and staff members and cadres in general, including PLA cadres, have experienced a lowering of living standards. Even more serious is the increasing gap in income between the former and the latter.

The most undesirable consequence caused by the policy of allowing some people and localities to become well-to-do first is that the idea of making money and getting rich has begun to take control of the actions of many people.

The increasing income gap has brought very serious consequences to society. Money has become the goal which controls people's minds and actions. Graft, embezzlement, offering and accepting bribes, stealing what is entrusted to one's care, going by the backdoor, smuggling, grabbing extra income and other criminal activities have gotten out of control.

Some senior cadres who have been educated by the party for decades are found to have demanded bribes from foreign capitalists, willing to humiliate their country for the sake of money. Some have even gone so far as to sell state secrets.

Many young people are trying in every possible way to dodge military service in order to make money. Many who have enlisted are trying to get out as soon as possible so that they can start some lucrative pursuit. Some parents in rural areas are opposed to their children joining the army because it would mean a loss in manpower for them and prevent them from making more money.

These phenomena have not been seen in the past decades. Nor could they have occurred. Needless to say, the situation directly affects the morale of the troops and the modernization and regularization of the armed forces.

CSO: 4005/207

BA YI RADIO

DECISION OF SECOND PLENARY SESSION VIEWED

OW200531 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin 1325 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The decision adopted at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has triggered strong repercussions among all PLA commanders and fighters. Party members in the PLA units unanimously point out: Our party must rely on its own efforts to overcome the dark side of things, correct errors and bravely advance. In addition, many communist party members, who have heightened their political consciousness, point out: Certain stipulations adopted at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee will cause serious problems and may lead to very serious errors in the course of party rectification.

Many party members of the PLA units have given the following views on certain stipulations adopted at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee:

1. The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee stipulates that the factional elements of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique be divided into three types. That means the so-called "case of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique" fabricated by Kang Sheng and the "gang of four" is still regarded as real. In a word, a number of so-called "Lin Biao factional elements" must be ferreted out in the process of party rectification in the PLA units, and be divided into three types. Some people are likely to take advantage of this stipulation to retaliate against, and persecute, those who hold different views. As a result, the sham Lin Biao case, concocted by Kang Sheng and the "gang of four," will also continue to bring disaster to the people.

2. The decision of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee lavishes praise on the Yanan rectification movement, alleging that the movement enabled the party to achieve unity in thinking and guaranteed the party's continued success. However, as is known to all, the Yanan rectification movement was single-handedly plotted by Kang Sheng, the executioner. It is a very miserable chapter in the history of our party, and is our party's first large-scale bloody purge. That purge caused serious losses to the party, and sabotaged the party's ideological and organizational unity. In 1942, thousands of loyal party members and revolutionary cadres in Yanan were persecuted to death by Kang Sheng and his lackeys. Why is it still necessary to regard the Yanan rectification movement as an example to follow? We must understand that Kang Sheng's criminal activities were already exposed, and that he himself was expelled from the party. Why do the experience and method of the Yanan rectification movement still prevail in today's party rectification?

3. The decision adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee calls for unconditionally implementing the line, principle and policies laid down and all resolutions approved since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In other words, everything after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is considered absolutely correct. The decision also denounces that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "Selected Works" and Comrade Mao Zedong's writings on the party's style of work and party organization are equally important, and must be conscientiously studied in party rectification. In short, they are also regarded as absolutely correct guidebooks. This leads to a question: Will the old principle of the "two whatevers" reappear? We must know that the party's resolution and Comrade Deng Xiaoping have resolutely criticized the erroneous "two whatevers."

The party members of the PLA units have given the above-mentioned views, which are very necessary and timely, and merit serious study and discussion.

CSO: 4005/207

BA YI RADIO

BA YI CAUTIONS AGAINST BUYING U.S. WEAPONS

OW220518 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin 1325 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Many comrades in our armed forces are filled with doubts and misgivings about buying U.S. weapons. It is learned that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, in his talks with Chinese leaders, made a so-called proposal: We will sell you various types of weapons, military technique, and advanced military technologies, and you will cooperate with the United States in the military field.

First of all, we must realize that the proposal was made by the military chief-tain of U.S. imperialism, the notorious reactionary and anticommunist element Weinberger. Experience shows that U.S. imperialism has never done anything good for the Chinese people. On the contrary, it has done all sorts of evil deeds against us. Therefore, we must be on guard against Weinberger's proposal, lest we fall into a U.S. imperialist trap. Under the circumstances, many comrades in our armed forces have expressed the following opinions on the question of buying U.S. weapons.

1. U.S. weapons are costly. If we buy large quantities of weapons, equipment, and military technology needed by our armed forces from the United States, we will have to pay a huge amount of foreign exchange. As everyone knows, U.S. military experts calculated in 1980 at the request of Comrade Deng Xiaoping that \$80 to \$100 billion would be spent to buy U.S. weapons for the first-phase modernization of our armed forces. Obviously we have no way to pay such a huge amount of money to the United States.

2. At present, some people want to buy the technologies used in U.S.-manufactured weapons and military equipment, learn these technologies, and then mass-produce the needed military equipment in our own factories. They say we can save a lot of money this way. The plan is indeed very attractive; but they fail to consider the concrete conditions. Because our technological basis is far too weak, it is impossible for us to master within a short period of time the complex technologies used in manufacturing U.S. weapons and military equipment, much less to mass-produce them.

3. We should examine history. In the early days following the founding of the People's Republic of China, we set up quite a number of defense industrial enterprises within a short time, and began to produce our own tanks, airplanes, artillery pieces, machineguns, automatic rifles, and other military equipment. These defense industrial enterprises are still producing good weapons and equipment for our armed forces. It is worth emphasizing that these factories were built with assistance from countries other than the United States. What we are using is not complex U.S. technology, but relatively simple technology from other countries.

4. We must realize that when U.S. imperialist chieftains proposed to let us buy their weapons, military equipment, and advanced military technologies, they also required us to meet a precondition: that is, we must guarantee to cooperate with them militarily. The sinister U.S. imperialists are trying to make us permanently dependent on them and constantly in need of spare parts and blueprints supplied by them, guidance by their advisers and instructors, and so forth, which places China in a subordinate position. Then they will be able to use the so-called Sino-U.S. military cooperation to achieve their hidden strategic and military goals and especially to use our country to oppose the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

We must not allow the swindler Weinberger to have our country tied to the U.S. imperialist chariot. We must firmly reject the U.S. proposal to provide weapons to our country and reject the proposal of the so-called Sino-U.S. military cooperation. Let Weinberger and his reactionaries and anticommunist elements get out for good.

CSO: 4005/207

BA YI RADIO

BA YI RADIO DENOUNCES PRC-U.S. COOPERATION

OW210205 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin 1325 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Recently, especially about the time U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger visited our country, the U.S. imperialists vigorously affirmed that China and the United States seem to share common strategic interests in the world community. They also tried to convince people that the two countries' interests call for bilateral strategic cooperation.

In talks with our state and army leaders, Weinberger even shamelessly proposed that China and the United States cooperate militarily. Moreover, the military leader of the U.S. imperialists also brazenly proposed a condition. The United States will provide China with weapons and modern technology in exchange for military cooperation between the two countries.

As is known to all, Comrade Zhang Aiping rejected the U.A. imperialists' scheme. He pointed out in all earnestness that China adheres to an independent foreign policy. Unfortunately, however, some leaders of the central authorities still cherish some illusions about so-called Sino-U.S. friendship or even Sino-U.S. military cooperation. Because of that, the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee has yet to make a decision on whether to accept or reject Weinberger's weapons supply and military cooperation proposal. Difference of opinion about a principle such as this cannot but arouse the anxiety of the army. Regrettably, to this day some leaders of the central authorities still have not completely extricated themselves from the erroneous idea of the so-called common Sino-U.S. strategic interests. Living reality has shown increasingly clearly that China, as a developing socialist country, does not and will not have common strategic interests with the United States, the biggest imperialist power in the world.

It should be noted that the principal strategic objective of the U.S. imperialists is to oppose the socialist countries, the developing countries and all communists and revolutionary people in the world. It should be kept in mind firmly that the Reagan Administration which is now in power, is the most reactionary anti-communist government in the history of United States. Has not Reagan himself advertised the elimination of communism as his goal in life? It may well be asked if we can have common Sino-U.S. interests with reactionary anticommunists like Reagan and Weinberger.

Similarly, we would also like to ask the arrogant anticommunist Weinberger what kind of military cooperation he has in mind with the leaders of our communist party and this developing socialist country, who is the target of such cooperation, and who will benefit from such cooperation--we or the United States. Obviously, the so-called Sino-U.S. strategic and military cooperation cooked up by the U.S. imperialists is in fact designed to make China a pawn in their international adventurist activities in order to achieve their strategic and military objectives. Here it is not necessary to go into detail. The sinister scheme of the U.S. imperialists not only runs directly counter to our interests, but poses a serious threat to our country.

The 12th party congress decided that in international affairs we must proceed from the interests of our people and play our due role. We must implement unreservedly the correct policy.

CSO: 4005/207

BA YI RADIO

BA YI ACCUSES U.S. OF POISONING YOUTHS' MINDS

OW131157 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Chairman Mao once said that a concise textbook on the history of aggression by the U.S. imperialists against China from the time they helped the British in the 1840 Opium War until they were expelled from China should be written and used to educate China's youths. How correct this remark is!

Historically, the U.S. imperialists are the mortal enemy of the Chinese people; this is a fact that the youths of our country must be aware of. What we should especially always bear in mind is that the cunning U.S. imperialists have committed aggression against China while pretending they were China's friends. They have also carried out large-scale ideological aggression with a view to disintegrating our people's patriotist spirit and thoroughly subjugating us.

First, the sinister U.S. imperialists want to poison the minds of our younger generation with the corrupt bourgeois ideology. To achieve this end, they distributed, through illegitimate channels, propaganda materials such as vulgar U.S. newspapers and magazines, pornographic novels, and sex films teeming with obscenities and crimes.

Second, there were many institutes of higher learning in old China which belonged to the United States. Yenching University, for example, is one of them. American teachers at the university daily briefed Chinese students on the so-called good American lifestyle and preached that China should take the American road and the United States was China's only real friend. At the same time, they tried to influence our youths to worship the United States and become its loyal lackeys. At that time, there were many Chinese youths of both sexes studying abroad. The stooges of the U.S. imperialists tried every possible means to buy off and make use of them. It is a pity, however, that these sinister activities really had some evil consequences. As you can see, many famous Chinese scientists are working and living in the United States and other capitalist countries! This is the consequence of the deceitful means used by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to instigate them to stay abroad and not to return to their motherland. As a result, many talented Chinese are unable to contribute their knowledge, talents, and energy to the construction of the motherland. This is another crime committed by the U.S. imperialists against the people of our country.

In view of the lesson learned from the bitter experience in the past, we should particularly point out that the U.S. imperialists are taking advantage of our country's open-door policy to import into our country large quantities of bourgeois newspapers, magazines, books, pornographic audio and video tapes, and even fashionable dresses. Of course, these sugar-coated bullets are primarily aimed at our younger generation. Particularly, students studying in the United States and other capitalist countries are subjected to their redoubled provocation. The stooges of the U.S. imperialists are trying to buy them off to be their special agents, instigate them not to return to the motherland and even go so far as to incite them to engage in anti-China activities. Young Dr Wang Bingzhang refuses to return to the motherland; Zhou Lingfei, Lu Xun's grandson, fled to Taiwan; and tennis player Hu Na is now living in the United States. These and many other incidents are all engineered by the U.S. imperialists. To date, more than 1,000 students and experts pursuing advanced studies abroad refuse to return to the motherland. The motherland brought them up, but their knowledge, talents, and exuberant energy are being used by the U.S. imperialists. It cannot be denied that this is a great loss to the construction of the motherland.

The U.S. imperialists are still engaging in all sorts of criminal activities against our younger generation. Therefore, we should maintain sharp vigilance against the historically mortal enemy of our people and resolutely counter the sinister anti-China activities engineered by the U.S. imperialists.

CSO: 4005/207

BA YI RADIO

CIVILIAN JOB TRAINING HURTS PLA COMBAT ROLE

OW110555 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The current PLA civilian job training program will no doubt help fighters get jobs after they are discharged from the service; however, many PLA units have regarded it as a top priority task above their military and political training. Some PLA units are using it as a pretext to sign work contracts with industrial and commercial enterprises. In order to make money many PLA companies have assigned some of their fighters to grow watermelons, fruit and jasmine under contract. Some PLA companies are running small factories, restaurants, bars and fish farms. The PLA units that engage in the above-mentioned undertakings on a permanent basis have no doubt slacked their efforts in their regular job of military and political training and completely disregarded the actual purpose of the civilian job training program--to qualify PLA personnel for both military and civilian jobs. The most serious thing is that some PLA leaders, bent on getting rich, have taught the broad masses of cadres and fighters the knack of becoming rich. Many fighters cannot wait to make money even though they have not yet learned any occupational specialties.

It is reported that some persons have set up medical clinics in their native villages since their discharge from the army in which they served as company corporals for only a little over a year. Their clinics treat all the illness handled by the departments of internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and pediatrics. Some persons run photo studios after they are discharged from the service in which they learned how to use a camera. No wonder the comrades of the commercial departments in many localities criticize the PLA for being a big school for training individual traders and craftsmen.

In addition, there is a new sign that many young people, in order to make more money in their native places, have done all they can to dodge military service, since the central leading comrades repeatedly emphasized the policy of permitting some people first to become well-off. Many other youths and their parents regard the PLA as a free school for learning money-making skills. For instance, an old peasant in (Benliu) commune of Shunde County at first did not let his son join the PLA. Later, he gave in, but he demanded a guarantee that his son be taught driving in the army so that the young man could become a driver after being discharged from the service. [words indistinct] should arouse vigilance in the whole army.

He pointed out: Some comrades regard the army's civilian job training program as the opposite of building of a modern regular army. Thinking that the PLA has changed its primary tasks, they have slackened their efforts in military and political training.

The above-mentioned facts show that the tendencies will inevitably yield serious and far-reaching adverse effects on the PLA's regularization, on military and political training among the commanders and fighters and on the PLA's troop recruitment and discharge work, if the Central Military Commission [zhong yang jun wei] fails to adopt effective measures to correct the tendencies in good time.

CSO: 4005/207

OVERSEAS CHINESE ADOPT RESOLUTION ON HONG KONG

OW280635 Taipei CNA in English 0258 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Taipei, 28 Nov (CNA)--Representatives of Overseas Chinese from five continents of the world Sunday passed a resolution to support Overseas Chinese in Hong Kong to preserve their freedom and rights.

The representatives of Overseas Chinese attended a rally of "support overseas Chinese in Hong Kong to fight for freedom and rights" held at the Federation of Overseas Chinese Associations in Taipei.

The rally was presided over by Hsu Neng, an overseas Chinese representative from West Germany.

Mo Sung-nine, chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, and Tseng Kwang-hsun, director of the Department of Overseas Affairs under the Central Committee of the Kuomintang, were present at the meeting.

The resolution urges the government of the Republic of China [ROC] to continue to watch closely the talks between the British Government and the Peiping regime, and to uphold its firm stand of not recognizing any illegal decision reached between them.

The resolution also suggests the ROC Government to continue to pay much attention on and to support overseas Chinese in Hong Kong welcoming them back to the motherland for investment, residence, seeking jobs, visiting families, and for tour.

Noted political commentator Tao Hsi-sheng was invited to address the rally. He pointed out that today's Hong Kong issue is not a problem of colonialism, nor of "unequal treaty." It is a pending issue between the Republic of China and Great Britain, he added.

The commentator said if Peiping regime wants to take back Hong Kong, it will only take back a rocky island because nobody will like to live under communist rule.

CSO: 4000/110

DEFENSE MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON CHINA PILOT DEFECTORS

OW260835 Taipei CNA in English 0253 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Taipei, 26 Nov (CNA)--The series of flights to freedom by Wu Jung-ken, Sun Tien-chin and Wang Hsueh-cheng within 13 months has dealt a heavy blow to the Peiping regime, said Maj Gen Wang Miao, spokesman for the Ministry of National Defense.

Speaking at a regular press conference Friday, General Wang said that Chinese communist military leaders have publicly admitted at a meeting on improvement of military training on November 19 that the Red Army has been greatly affected by the "bourgeois humanism" and "alienation in a socialist society." Ranking communist military cadres, including Yang Teh-chih, chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army (PLA); Yang Shang-ju, vice chairman of the Military Affairs Commission under the Chinese Communist Party; Yu Chiu-li, director of the PLA's Political Department, felt that the military servicemen on the China mainland have lost faith in the communist leadership and are trying to pursue the capitalist way of life. As a result, Wang said, the Red Chinese armed forces have been urged to increase political education and intensify its "purification" campaign.

Red military bosses specially singled out the air force for criticism, describing it as the most trouble-ridden service, Wang continued. They asked Chinese communist air force to thoroughly review the measure of limiting fuel supply to aircrafts to prevent pilots from escape. [sentence as received]

The servicemen on the China mainland have clearly seen the evil nature of communism as well as the Chinese communists after experiencing the "Cultural Revolution" and power struggles, Wang analysed. He predicted that the more the Chinese Communist Party imposes control on the Red Army, the stronger resistance it will get, Wang concluded.

CSO: 4000/110

TAIPEI RADIO ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S ASIAN TRIP

OW201208 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] United States President Ronald Reagan visited the Republic of Korea this week for the sole purpose of reaffirming U.S. resolve to stand by its South Korean ally to repel any attempt of aggression from the communist North. In this, his success was total.

The American President made many statements both before and during his state visit to South Korea to reiterate U.S. commitment to the Seoul Government. None of these pledges is more unequivocal and dramatic than his tour of the demilitarized zone, where he ate with the American soldiers and went as close to the North Korean positions as 1,000 yards. Secretary of State George Shultz described the President's demilitarized zone tour as an unmistakable message of U.S. determination to stay in South Korea for the battle to defend freedom. This is exactly what Reagan wanted to convey to the North Koreans and their allies in the Soviet Union and Red China. Neither of the big brothers missed the message. The Soviet press termed the Reagan tour of the demilitarized zone a provocative act, while Red China's Premier Chao Tzu-yang accused the United States of obstructing the peaceful unification of Korea. Both communist powers want the United States to pull out of South Korea so that North Korean President Kim Il-song could realize his last long dream to absorb the south into the communist system.

Reagan's foray into the demilitarized zone was also a demonstration of his courage. No other visiting chief of state has ventured to the frontline separating the two contending armies. In the case of President Reagan, the demilitarized zone tour was particularly risky. The North Koreans had vowed not to let him leave South Korea alive. Judging by the Pyongyang regime's past record, nobody could be sure that it would not be doing anything foolish. By showing up so close to the North Korean positions at the demilitarized zone, President Reagan presented the communist soldiers a tempting target. Even South Korean President Chun Tu-hwan chided his guest for taking the risk. But Reagan is the kind of leader who not only talks tough in dealing with the aggressors but backs up his tough talk with acts. It is for this very reason that the communists have made

no bold move since he entered the White House. Even the trigger-happy North Koreans realize that they would be committing suicide if they tried to do anything to harm the American President personally.

Having established his credentials as a man of his word during his recent Far East tour, President Reagan will be well-equipped to deal with the Chinese Communists when he visits Peking next April. During his stay in Japan, Reagan told the Japanese press that the United States will not make new friends at the expense of an old one. He named the Republic of China as an old friend. When making the remarks, he was telling the communist leadership in Peking that the United States has no intention to yield further regarding its residual relationship with the Republic of China. Peking understands President Reagan's sentiments well and has often denounced him for his friendship for Free China, but that would not stop the communists from applying more pressure on him during his upcoming visit. It would be a good thing for President Reagan to prepare for that before he journeys to the Chinese mainland.

CSO: 4000/110

BRIEFS

BOAT HIJACKINGS FOILED--Taipei, 24 Nov (CNA)--Two unsuccessful attempts were made [in] Chekiang and Fukien to hijack boats to Taiwan last August, according to an intelligence report. It gives the following accounts of the abortive defections: On August 2, two junior naval officers identified as Yao Li-kao and Liang Chien and five young men seized a supply ship on Choushan off the Chekiang coast and force the chief engineer to sail the boat to Taiwan. A shoot-out took place when communist security men on board tried to stop the flight. The boat was intercepted some 50 miles south of Choushan by pursuing patrol boats. What happened to the defectors was not revealed. The second incident happened in Foochow, capital city of Fukien. No date was given except that it took place in August. Three young men, all offspring of cadres of the Foochow City Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, tried to steal a fishing boat to escape to (?Hong Kong). One of the hijackers was killed in a chase by a gunboat. The other two were sentenced to death last September. [Text] [OW251105 Taipei CNA in English 0952 GMT 24 Nov 83]

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